IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,037.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
23rd Aug.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA..	10500
20th ,,	AROADIA ...	7629	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	..	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.. ..	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MARSEILLES	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	22nd Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for the Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara .....1195 Thurs. 21st August	9 a.m.	direct.
Lunga .....2195 Friday 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 ,,	18th Sept.
†Pentakota	3418 ,,	2nd Oct.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seyohelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea..	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat..	6385	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	30th Aug
P. di Piemonte .	6365	....	17th Sept.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov.
....	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	7th Jan.
....	6000	.....	4th Feb.
....	6000	.....	4th Mar.
....	6000	.....	1st April
....	6000	.....	29th ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May
....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umgeni....	3500....	27th Aug. 1913

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities;

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CASSEROLE

is a patent earthenware receptacle, fire and water proof, in which food can be prepared and served direct to table without re-dishing. The utility, cleanliness and nutritive virtues of the Casserole system of cooking is fully described by Miss Marion H. Neil in an illustrated volume entitled "How to cook in Casserole dishes," a work which is immensely popular.

The "Daily Graphic" says:—

"The economy of cooking *en casserole* is one of its chief advantages, its simplicity is another, while the time and labour saving of the method is of inestimable benefit. One casserole takes the place of half-a dozen pots and pans in the kitchen."

Other commendable features are:—
Small initial cost of utensils;
Their lasting value;
No risk of metallic contamination;
Their ornamental appearance;
The ease with which they are cleaned;
The thoroughness of the slow cooking;
The good flavour of the food;
The retention of all nutritive products;
Food does not deteriorate in them.

The porcelain dish, with a brown or green glazed surface, as preferred, is mounted in a handsome electro-plated frame, and apart from its utility, *The Casserole* forms an elegant addition to the sideboard.

Prices and full details will be seen in our illustrated advertisement appearing in this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED
Loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"THE KHAMGAON COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th Sept., 1913, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.), for transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913.

II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th August, 1913 to 8th September, 1913, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of METAL (711,00 Cfd. on Uran Jessai road and will be received by the undersigned up to 4 P.M. on 1st September 1913.

2. A sum of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes is to accompany the tender, the forms of which can be obtained for Re. 1 each set.

3. For particulars regarding work, etc., apply to the office of the undersigned or the Sub-Divisional Officer Panvel. The right to accept or reject the tender without assigning reasons is reserved.

J. H. ADVANI, B.SC., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, 16th August, 1913.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 20 Lakhs, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the city of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 25th August, 1913 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application ; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.
OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred

9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "

"If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"

"If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRINTING PRESS.

THE SOLE MANAGEMENT of a Printing Press WANTED, by a European thoroughly capable of taking full charge of Newspaper or Jobbing Office. A practical man in all departments. Highest credentials both Indian and English. Disengaged in about five months. Apply "R. H." "Bombay Gazette."

JAHIRNAMA.

TENDERS are invited for about 3,150 cwts of good quality of MHOWRA SEED, in the West Khandesh Forest Division. Delivery to be had at :—

Nearest Rly. Station of T. V. Railway.	Pimpalner town, 26 miles from T. V. Railway Station.	SAKRI TALUKA.
Chinchpada		
Do.	Kondaibari Forest Depôt. 14 miles from	
Nawapur :—	Nawapur Forest Depôt.	NAWAPUR PETA.
Chinchpada :—	Chinchpada Forest Depôt.	
Do.	Visarwadi Forest Depôt.	
Songad :—	Lakadkot Forest Depôt.	
Nawapur :—	Rayapur Tolcmbi Depôt.	
Khandbara :—	Khandbara Forest Depôt.	NANDURBAR TALUKA.
Nandurbar :—	Nandurbar Forest Depôt.	

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at DHULIA upto 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, 1913. All particulars, terms of sale and quality of seed for delivery at each station can be had at the office of the undersigned. Rs. 50 or the Treasury Challan for the same amount should accompany the tender as security.

D. B. SOTHERS,
Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.
Dhulia, 12th August, 1913.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL
FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

POSTED DIRECT FROM LONDON 3/- FOR 6 MONTHS BY POST

Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
290, Regent St., London, ENGLAND.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ONE SHOW ONLY NIGHTLY THIS WEEK—
AT 6-30.

"SATAN."

The third part of this great should not be missed. It deals in a most striking manner with life in the Middle Ages.

THE FRENCH DANCERS.

Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion are making themselves great favourites. Don't miss the last opportunity.

MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.

These are only two items of another excellent programme.

At 6-30 only.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.
TWO NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 20th
AND
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 21st.
THE GLAD EYE.
FRIDAY, 22nd :
THE MOLLUSC.
AND
THE GABY GLIDE.
The Famous Dance from
The Hippodrome Revue, London.
SATURDAY, 23rd :
CHARLEY'S AUNT
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.
Commence at 9-30 P.M.
SEATS BOOKED AT S. ROSE & CO.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
Tel. No. 1266.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
OUR 1½ HOURS GRAND PROGRAMME.
STAR FILMS
1 GREEN HORN AND THE GIRL.
2 ATTACKED BY A LION.
3 HER GIFT.
Also with it some, Interesting films and Gaumont Graphic.
TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW,
EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE.
THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND OR THE TWO PORTRAITS.
A Drama which for strength of plot, force of characterization, intensity of acting, vivid photography and exactitude of detail is
"SIMPLY GREAT."
The management claim that this is one of the finest films they have yet shown.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
AN "A.1" PROGRAM. DRAMA, SCIENCE, COMEDY AND COMIC.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT 7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos — — — per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 " — — — " ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 " — — — " —	4	0
Do. do. 1 " — — — " —	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results ; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2 9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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WANTED.—EUROPEAN CANVASSER, who is in a position to get order, in Mill Stores line. Salary and commission allowed. Apply box No. 321, care of this Paper.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son:
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Undersigned will SELL to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, and the days following, commencing at 12 o'clock noon each day, at Kabulgitti mines via Gadag Railway Station (10 miles by road).

All the remaining machinery, stores and plant consisting of:—Engines, boiler, pumps, balance bob and pitwork, weighing machines and piping etc., etc.

Detailed list on application.

IBRAHIM SAIT and Co.,
Auctioneers, Bellary.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED SERVICES of a qualified SURGEON, on Board a Steamer, leaving Bombay, on 17th September, 1913, for Liverpool via Canal and Marseilles in exchange for a free passage.

For further particulars, apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
17-21, Parsee Bazar St., Bombay.

WANTED :—AN EUROPEAN FOREMAN, for a Foundry, employing about 80 hands, must be a competent workman and able to take charge of the Moulding Shop. Apply to CRUCIBLE, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street. Monthly Rent Rs. 50.
(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.
Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. P. P. Husbands, consisting of a large lot of wearing apparels such as office and dress black, serge and flannel suits, shirts, woolen vests with pants, assorted boot and shoes, 1-4 plate camera with stand, tennis rackets, etc., drawing room sofas, side screen, reclining chair, gramaphones with records, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the undaimed articles such as gold necklace, earring, majortik, putties, ring, pendant, etc., silver todas, kurgata, bangles, rings, etc., wearing apparels, one piece knaki drill, brass and copper utensils, umbrellas, hand-lamp, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

By order of the Presidency Postmaster—

2 Post Office parcel vans.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable and Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot., Tardeo.—

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron cistern head, frames and covers, gratings, plates, copper nozzles, galvanized pipes, syphon S. W. with junctions, angle pipes, elbows or shoes, receptacles, brass tail pieces, C. I. sockets, straps, porcelain traps, offset pieces, C. I. pipes, nahani zinc and galvanized ventshafts, C. I. bends, angle pieces, red minton tiles, meter gauges, corrugated doors, trollies, etc.

Almost all the articles are serviceable and new, and in many cases they are sold to reduce quantity in stock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th August, 1913.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

AYNTER—McCUTCHEON.—At Dharamsala, on the 12th August, Captain William Pattinson Paynter, Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi, second son of J. de C. Paynter, Alnwick, to Emma Laurie, second daughter of the late James McCutcheon, M.D., of Leeds.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—He who knoweth himself should ever be dead and wary.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 8th inst., left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Folis Bergere.....Lincke
Incidental Music to.....Monsieur Beaucaire..Rose
Valse .....Little grey home in the West.....Herman Lohr
Selection .....Veronique .....Messager
Moreau .....Long du Missouri...Christine
Potpourri .....Gaiety Echoes .....Caryll and Monckton
Two Steps.....Starland .....O'Connor

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 20th August.—Mails for Tanga and superscribed correspondence for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique Beira, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the G. P. O. at 4 p. m. on Thursday the 21st August.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,4 6 tons, Captain A G Oliver, arrived in harbour on Monday from Saurabaya, with a cargo of sugar

The steamer Brinkburn, 2,440 tons, Captain D P Proctor, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, with ballast.

The steamer Rappenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain R Groven, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a cargo of petroleum.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gulna, 3,952 tons, Captain J Farquharson will sail to-day for Antwerp etc, with general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 2 316 tons, Captain J Kumoshita will sail to-day for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 18th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full westner working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Naun..... .....R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam ..RIM
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 19.

Aviemoor.....2382 Kolfod .....T Jeewandas
Banca.....379 Garwood ... .P and O Co
Brinkburn.....2440 Proctor.....
Crostafels.....3883 Sacken ..W & A G & Co
Goina.....4160 Pocque.....P & O Co
Chanda...3960 Gun-Cunningham ..M M & Co
Malavale ... 2441 Secery.....Yule and Co
Hoseineo... 964 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Ilid.....1144 Salvesan.....F F C and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Khosrou.....3210 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kawachi Maru.....3821 Chrishanson ..... N Y Kais a
Kola ...570 Minnett ....M M and Co
Ocean ...2460 Christiansen ...The Bombry Co
President ...2036 Schutt... A Strandes and Co
Redbridge ... .2444 Vassey ... W and A G and Co
Rappenfels . 3625 Groven...W and A G and Co
Saaed ..... 157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Soyo Maru...2924 Maki.....S Wallace and Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt.....M M and Co
Ula.....3426 Oliver .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Iran	4066	Peabody	... Dunkirk	2-9	K N and Co
B Assaye	4359	Coldwell	...Shanghai	27-8	P and O Co
C & R Wertenfels	2334	Reimers	...Karachi	28 8	W & A G & Co
D & E Schildtarm	3056	Cleppenburg	...		W and A G and Co
F Strathoarron	2606	Hutchinson	...T M & Co
G Kanzler	1865	Schepp	...A Strandes & Co
H Amatonga	2093	Wooster	...Liverpool	23-8	K N & Co
K Koweit	2336	Brewis	...Jeddah	A S Ld
M Strathgyle	2237	Brown	...Philadelphia...		J F & Co
N Benin	2788	Cole	...Mostyn	21-8	J F and Co
O Mansuri	2342	Gore	..Jeddah	T M & Co
P Clan Macphee	3224	Odv	.....Chittagong	23-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	...Arab Strs Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....2864 Park.....Port Sail .. 25-8 J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia...3398 Coverley ...Liverpool ...22-8 W & A G & Co
3 Culna ..3963 Farquharson ..Antwerp... ..20-8 M M and Co
3 Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...Dunkirk...23-8 K N and Co
4 Rangoon Maru...3316 Kamashita ..N Y K
6 City of Sparta...3458 McNeil 22-8 K N & Co
7 Bassano...2762 Boxhall .....Hull...23-8... J Finlay & Co
8 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes... Hamburg 25-8...W and A G and Co
9 Barala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
10 & 11 City of York.....5022 Bummer... K N and Co
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...Loudon...23-8 P & O Co
14 Lhasa .....949 Penny ..... M M and Co
15 Pundua .....212 Handcock...M M and Co
16 Orissa ...2193 Runne.....Port Said...23-8 K N and Co

H W V

Kasara .....506 Morrison .....M M and Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Upada.....3382 Logan...Java.....M M and Co

Offside D &

Sarada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
18	Brinkburn ...	Proctor ..	Port Said, July 27
19	Ula	Oliver	Sourabaya Ag1
19	Rappenfels....	Groviu ...	New York July 17

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Culna, Farquharson, for Antwerp, etc.

Steamer Rangoon Maru, Kamoshita for Kobe etc.

The steamer Brinkburn began to load yesterday for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s. s. "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of August 18.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound, sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

The Natal Line steamer Untali, arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—100 bales cotton waste Solaman Bros.
Elysia s—15 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 5 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—5 casks Indian chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—133 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts caster seed, Ralli Bros; 2 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavridas and Co; 8 bales goat skins, 6 bales sheep-skins, 29 bales cow hides, R M Kooka; 4 bales cow hides, 7 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, Visram Esmail and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, 1 case woollen carpets, King King and Co; 1,200 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 95 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales cowhides, 8 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhai and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
Strathlyon s—992 cwts nigersead, D Nanji and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bassano s—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Bassano s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathlyon s—210 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporotion, 770 bales cotton, Bombay Compaby; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.
Tannenfels s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 3 cwts tur grain, Bhajekar and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Crostafels s—1,050 cwts groundnut cakes, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crostafels s—140 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 89 bales cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schildturm s—183 caks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mareinbad s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR ANCONA.

Marcinbad s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maroinbad s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 457 bales cotton twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 274 bales cotton twist, I David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—543 bales cotton twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 1000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 54 bales cotton twist, I David.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 19.

Steamer Urlana from Calcutta, Agents, M M and Co.—36 bundles canes 1660 bales cotton 5108 bundles 155 jottas coir yarn 48 jottas 927 coils 1094 bundles coir rope 73 bundles cotton waste 25 bags medicines 30 bags cutchoora 5 cases mica 40 bags cement 33 bags 5 cases coffee 39 bags turmeric 299 bags poonac 1 bundle fishmaws 5 bags rice 73 bundles hides 2403 bags 354 jottas cocoanuts 14 jottas empty gas cylinders 1 bundle h horns 266 bundle mats 29 casks old brass 12 casks old copper 12 bundles copper plates 20 cases yellow metal 6 casks old lead 126 tons pig iron 6 bundles old zinc 1369 bales gunny bags 402 bales h cloth 225 bales twine 15 casks castor oil 335 casks C N oil 61 bales paper 1278 cases meat 1 case provisions 4 cases oilman's stores 66 bags 448 robbins copra 620 bags betelnuts 32 bags 13 robbins cardamoms 17 b kets 255 bundles 414 bags ginger 629 bags pepper 17 bags starch 189 bags sugar 3 cases cigarettes 276 cases 553 chests 66 half chests tea 1 case C goods 27 bundles 2 bags sandalwood 12 bags reeta.

Steamer Ula from Surabaya Agents—M M and Co.—66152 bags sugar 21 boxes 6 cases 8 tins sugar samples.

Steamer Rappenfels from New York Agents W and A Graham and Co.—40 boxes clocks 28 cases drugs 17 cases medicines 19 cases locks 1203 cases lanterns 77 cases 52 bales lantern globes 4 cases lantern burners 120 cases screws 300 cases wire nails 50 cases oats 52 cases alluminum 1639 cases 2851 barrels lubricating oil 1000 cases mineral colza oil 300 cases 500 barrels paraffin wax 2 cases grease 20 varnish 6 cases paper 100 cases toilet paper 28 cases corned beef 9 cases 2 boxes soap 265 bales cloves 100 cases wax.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

A statement of account of the Second Transvaal Indian Fund, which has been sent to us by the honorary secretary, shows that the balance in hand on the first fund on August 19, 1911 was Rs. 4.500. Subscriptions and interest which have since been received amount to Rs. 37,414-14-9, giving total receipts of Rs. 41,914-14 9. Against this there are Rs. 1,000 paid to Mr. Polak for sundry expenses, Rs. 2,051-2-8, expenses of public meetings and other expenses, Rs. 37,513-12-1, remittances to Mr. Ghandi. This leaves a balance in the hands of the honorary secretary, which is held at the disposal of the honorary secretary, of Rs. 1,350. The total sum collected on behalf of the two funds amounts to Rs. 192,548.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A Hindu lad named Janardhan, aged ten, was, on Monday evening, seen standing on a heap of earth by the side of Mastan Tank, flying a kite. He was subsequently missed and on a search being made, his body was found yesterday morning floating in the tank.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WEATHER.

REVIVAL OF ARABIAN SEA CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon shows signs of revival and cloud has spread over a large part of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, fairly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, south-east Madras, and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, the west coast and the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Orissa, the hills of the United Provinces, north-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Moulmein, one and a half; Tavoy three; Lashio, two; Sibsagar, one; Dhubri and Dinapore, two; Cox's Bazar and Sambalpur, one and a half; Parachinar and Ajmer, a quarter; Mangalore, one; Kodaikanal, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in the Peninsula.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormagoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Cts.
79	68	0 5	164 5

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. August 19.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Comdg. to date.	Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0 49	58 51	39 83	43 90

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 19th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	71 40

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire ...	95·3	84·5	...	...
Jask ...	99·8	82 8	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	100·3	72·0	...	7·37
Rawalpindi ...	98·4	78.1	...	13 63
Lahore ...	10 ·9	79 7	...	15·04
Sirsa ...	101 8	80 5	...	14·91
Ambala ...	99·5	77·4	...	27·13
Delhi ...	100·0	84 3	...	12·64
Agra ...	102 5	83.0	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	99·4	81·5	...	6 62
Cawnpore ...	99·1	83·0	...	13·11
Allahabad ...	97·6	81·5	...	17·16
Jacobabad ...	104·1	80·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	87·0	79 5	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	93 6	77 2	0·26	7 82
Jaipur ...	106 2	76·1	...	11·44
Kotah ...	96·6	7·8	...	8.·6
Bhuj ...	91·0	75·0	...	23·54
Dwarka ...	84·8	79 7	...	13·75
Veraval ...	83·6	77·2	0·23	23 95
Rajkot ...	90·6	73·8	...	22·35
Bhavnagar Para.	84·0	75 3	0·25	29·93
Surat ...	89·4	74 1	0·14	29·43
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	75 2	0·05	25·44
Deesa ...	89·8	75·4	...	22·99
Neemuch ...	88·4	70·0	...	16·49
Indore ...	86·6	69 1	...	20·83
Jubbulpore ...	91·3	75·4	...	24·88
Saugor ...	89 8	70 6	...	18·53
Hoshangabad ...	90·6	72·4	...	29·20
Khandwa ...	89 2	72·6	...	31·30
Akola ...	93 2	75 5	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	92 8	76 8	...	26·67
Nagpur ...	94·6	76·3	0·07	30·00
Chanda ...	92·5	75·5	...	30 67
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY ...	86 1	77·2	0·09	60 74
Ratnagiri ...	85 3	74·9	0·52	60·31
Mormagoa ...	86·5	74·7	0·76	72 15
Karwar ...	84·7	74 ...	...	74·53
Malegaon ...	92·4	68·4	...	10·67
Ahmednagar ...	90·1	64·0	...	16·71
Poona ...	85·0	66·3	...	20·92
Sholapur ...	94·3	72·1	...	9·71
Bijapur ...	89·2	70·8	...	8 56
Belgaum ...	80 3	65·5	...	27·17
Aurangabad ...	88 9	62·0	...	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·4	73·2	0·11	29·32
Hyderabad ...	92·3	74·2	...	10·82
Mangalore ...	82·3	72 8	0·11	6·36
Calicut ...	77·3	74 1	0·03	61 63
Cochin ...	80·2	72 7	0·12	61·72
Colombo ...	84 0	74·5	0·01	12·11
Masulipatam ...	96·8	77·2	0·13	6·65
Bellary ...	95·5	75·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	100 5	74·0	...	4·19
Madras ...	97·5	77·0	0·02	3·72
Bangalore ...	85 8	65·8	0·05	2·58
Coimbatore ...	92·4	70·3	...	2·7
Trichinopoly ...	100·6	74·8	0·32	1·95
Negapatam ...	92·2	75 2	0·17	3·70

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, 19th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess, more especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0·23" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0·26", Bhavnagar 0·25" and Surat 0·14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.52" and Mormugao 0·76." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderadad.—Nizamabad records 0·11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula, the south Gujarat and suth Khathiawar Coast and in south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen on the north Madras Coast and in north Hyderabad and east Rajputana. There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to-day.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan and some showers on the north Madras Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Isolated showers are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of the following Short Causes :—

SUIT ON HUNDIS.

In the suit filed by Yoosufali Mahomedali, trader, against Mahomedali Mulla Abdulali, Mr. J. H. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel stated that the suit was filed on three hundis. The amount of the hundis was paid by the plaintiff.

The court passed a decree for Rs. 3,000 with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

CLAIM ON ASSIGNMENT.

In the suit filed by Shawaldas Shivramdas against Gangnarayen Kisandas and others, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. J. D. Davar defended.

Mr. Davar stated that this suit was before Mr. Justice Davar last week as a Short Cause. As the first defendant was ill it was adjourned. Counsel said that his clients had received a certificate that the defendant was ill and he was in Marwad. Counsel, therefore, asked for an adjournment in order to swear the statement. If the court refused to grant an adjournment the parties were ready to go on.

The court having asked him to proceed, Mr. Davar said that the defendants were once partners. The plaintiff claimed that they were entitled to assignment from Khimshiram Saliram, Ramdyal had financed the defendants' firm, and had died leaving two minor sons. His business was carried on by two *munims*. The firm was dissolved in 1911 as it became insolvent. Counsel said that the suit was a conspiracy between the plaintiff and the *munims*.

Counsel then raised two issues. The first was whether the plaintiff could sue in respect of transaction prior to the death of Ramdyal. Whether the assignment of October 1912 was the assignment of the debt due by the defendants; and whether Gopiram had any power to execute that assignment.

Ajirath Ramkaram, the third defendant in the suit, in his evidence said that he was a partner in the defendants' firm, until its dissolution. The partnership was dissolved on April 7, 1911: The firm had dealings in hundis with Toolsiram Saliram's firm. Accounts were made up and a sum of Rs 4,435 was found to be due.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 4,435 with interests and costs.

SUIT ON ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Keshawji Devkaran sued Ravji Karamsi and others for payment on adjustment of accounts.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel said that accounts were made up on October 23, 1911 and a sum of Rs. 7.846 was found to be due.

His Lordship granted a decree for the above sum with costs and interests.

PEARL MERCHANTS SUED.

Messrs. K. and S. Framji and Co. sued Jekisandas Mashurdas and others.

Mr. Taraporewalla who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the plaintiffs had lent Rs. 33,000 on pearls, which the defendants had sent to Europe for sale. The pearls were not sold and when they were returned from Europe the defendants would not accept them, so they were sold by public auction. After deducting the sale price the plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 9,069.

His Lordship granted a decree as prayed for.

SUIT ON COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

Dharamsy Bhawanji sued Chunilal Amoolakh and others for Rs. 3,900 on commission agency account.

Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a decree for that sum, which the court granted.

DECREE PASSED.

Purshotum Ranchod Joshi sued Ramchodas Luxmidas and others.

Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Jafferbhoy defended the first defendant and the second defendant appeared in person.

It was stated that the suit was on the adjustment of accounts for Rs. 9,008. The claim was agreed except a sum of Rs. 280.

The court passed a decree as asked for and each party was ordered to bear their own costs.

RECEIVERS SUED.

In the suit filed by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., against Mr. Dharamsey Jethabhai Thacker and others, Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla defended the second defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, in asking for a postponment, said that both the defendants were appointed Receivers of the late Ranchodas Hirji. As there was some disagreement between the Receivers, the first defendant wanted to resign his seat. The account books were to be examined as there was an exaggeration in the suit.

His Lordship adjourned the suit in order that the defendant may file his statement.

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE CO.

On October 11, 1910, a fire took place in the carding room of the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., but the property was insured for over ten lakhs in twenty-four insurance companies, among them being a Swadeshi concern known as the Satnarayen Marine and Fire Insurance Company, in which the company was insured to the extent of Rs. 10,000, the policy being dated February 7, 1910.

The Insurance Company objected to pay the money on the ground that the suit could not be maintained against them in the Bombay High Court, as the Weaving Company was not registered in Bombay. Further, they stated that the plaintiffs had not given them any notice of the fire or loss as they were bound to do under one of the clauses of the policy.

The suit was dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, upon a preliminary issue of limitation contained in one of the clauses of the policy which required the plaintiffs to institute proceedings within three months from the date in which their claim was rejected by the Insurance Company.

Against the order of dismissal passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Baroda Weaving and Spinning Company, Ld., preferred an appeal which came on for hearing before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. B. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., defended.

The Court, in delivering judgement, maintained that one of the conditions in the policy of the insurance was that if the claim was made and rejected, and an action or suit was not commenced within three months after such rejection, all the benefits under the policy should be forfeited.

The claim on the defendants was rejected on April 20, 1911, but the suit was not commenced till August 14, 1912. Upon that ground the suit was dismissed in the lower Court. That such a condition was not unreasonable or opposed to the public policy was considered by the appellants' counsel, but it was argued that the condition was void as an agreement of the nature in Sec. 28 of the Contract Act. The section contemplated the suspension permanently or temporarily of the usual remedies for the enforcement of legal rights. It aimed at the prohibition of agreements which could only operate so long as the rights were in existence.

The argument of the appellants' counsel was equivalent to an agreement that no court should entertain any suit on the policy unless commenced within three months of the rejection of the claim.

The Court affirmed the decree with costs.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor yesterday disposed of an appeal preferred by Mr. B. N. Lang-Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabbhai Moosaji, against Heptulla Ismailji.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, was for the appellant while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs Surajmal and Co. were for the respondents.

The appellant appealed against the decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman passed on December 3, 1912. The appellant stated that the learned judge erred in holding that this suit was maintainable without the leave of this Court under section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. His Lordship also erred in holding that the plaintiff (now respondent) paid Rs. 2,000, the alleged amount of the consideration money for the mortgage of June 9, 1910, to the mortgagor, Tyabbhai Moosaji. The appellant also said that the judge erred in holding that the plaintiff paid and advanced Rs. 2,000 to Tyabbhai on June 1, 191 , on the faith of an alleged agreement whereby Tyabbhai agreed to execute, by way of security for that advance, an assignment of the judgment and decree obtained by Tyabbhai against one Abdullabhai Fazullbhai in a suit instituted in 1909.

The plaintiff in that suit prayed that he was entitled to be paid out of the estate of Tyabbhai Moosaji. by the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. As he was a secured creditor for that amount, he was entitled to be paid out of the judgment debt recovered by Mr. R. D. Sethna as Official Assignee.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

SUIT ON BROKERAGE.

In the suit filed by Ramkishandas Gopaldas against Shiyamlal Mohanlal, Mr. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a decree for Rs. 2,015.

Counsel said that the defendant was an inhabitant of Benares and the plaintiff brought silver for him. The claim was for brokerage.

The Court granted the decree as prayed for.

CLAIM ON COSTS OF A SUIT.

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit and others sued Ranchodass Chaturbhuj.

Mr. Rangneker, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the suit was for a sum of Rs. 3,296 which was the remaining sum of the costs of a suit.

The Court passed a decree as prayed for.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A PRINTER'S PRAYER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Krishnaji Kashinath, formerly of the "Hindoo Punch" of Thana, offered to make a formal declaration as printer and publisher of a Marathi paper to be styled "Vidushak Hind."

His Worship inquired if the paper was to be conducted on the same lines as the "Hindoo Punch."

The applicant replied in the negative and added that in that paper he used to attack the moderate Indian politicians, but he was not going to do so in the new paper. The "Hindoo Punch" was a serio-comic paper.

The Magistrate inquired if the applicant knew that the Government had issued orders prohibiting the issue of newspapers conducted on the line of the "Hindoo Punch."

The applicant said that he had learnt a lesson, and had been without any work for four years.

The Magistrate ordered a deposit of Rs. 500.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Gulamhusein Rahimtulla Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sakia Rama, an old offender, was charged yesterday with stealing a silver wristlet of the value of Rs. 3 from the person of a Hindu boy of three years.

The complaint was that a Hindu woman, while carrying her child along Dongri Street on Sunday evening, was accosted by the accused, who removed the ornament. As he was running away with it, he was arrested by a townsman.

The accused who had been convicted six times previously, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Private Dawson of the Sherwood Foresters, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a postal order for 13s. 4d.

The complaint was that some time last year Corporal Cross, stationed at Wellington Depot, sent Private Lewis Rs. 10.

Subsequently he wrote to the military authorities to have the amount returned to him. On February 7, a British postal order arrived at the Commandant's office where the accused was employed. It was then missed. On enquiry the order was found to have been cashed in February.

Some evidence was recorded

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Aug. 18. Bombay, Aug 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 7-8		1-16
do. Rentes	87 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	84 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 34 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 45		1-4
do. do. New York	4 85 2-8	un	chgd
Discount Rate of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3-4	-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fail demand but India selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ...Moderate b'z.
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester Quie with fair enquiry.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 1,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·4 —06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 9·43 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·11	6·01	5 97
—9	—10	—11
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 92	5 92	5 93
—11	—10	—10
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5 94	5 95	5 95	5·97
—10	—10	—10	—10

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·59 Oct. 12 07.
New York official noon call Aug. unquoted Oct. 12·06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ug. 1·53, Oct. 12·01.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 8,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 6,510
" Exports to Great Britain ... ...
" Exports to Continent ... 12,000
" Spot Cotton 12 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·55—19
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·07—12

Decline owing to favourable weather reports and to weakness in Southern spot markets and more offering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12—1-16
Futures month of Aug. ... 11 57—06
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·07—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4
Do. Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...2, 50,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports, Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-2 unchgd
Do Months Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship .. 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... ...49—3
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Done sellers Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...47 1-2—1-4
Do Months— ..Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-2-0 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Half—Done—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers. Steady.

METLS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £[illegible]
Copper Brazers ... £84 1-2
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchg.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

ARRIVALS:—
"Teddie" "Rotenfels"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (new bags) .. 12 9
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 nominal
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 4 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Quiet
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3 4½.
Months Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ... 11 6+1 1-2?
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [Aug. 19th, 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Case Rupees	Rs. 5,130	Hongkong	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 18th & 17th Aug. 1913

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	29	34,220
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,531

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug. 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug. 4 "
Bank of Mad " " 8th July 6 "
The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 9 1 2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T.T. and 1. 4d 1-32 on demand, but there has been little enquiry for remittance. Bills are not offering.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...199 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 1-4 for cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business passing.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement ... " 96 2 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday ready bar silver in London was 1-16 lower at 27 1-4 while for forward delivery the rate was unchanged at 27 5-16. New York was 1-8 down at 59 1-8. The local market opened at 69 9-16 for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Bar Gold	... Rs	24 1 6
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 9 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 8 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	78 15 0
1st Settlement	... "	78 14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78 14 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

MR. HABERSHAM KING.—(Through Messrs. Breul and Co.) "Light rains have afforded temporary relief in N. W. Texas and Oklahoma, but the heaviest were in sections where but little cotton is raised. Temperature has fallen slightly, but is still unseasonably high. Should rains become general and sufficient during the next few days there is a chance for the crop to recoup, otherwise I fear the loss will be irreparable. Conditions continue favourable elsewhere. General and well divided rains have fallen in Mississippi and Louisiana, the Southern parts of Georgia and Alabama, which are beneficial. Scattered local showers continue in Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and the Northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama affording general relief wherever they fall, and so long as this condition continues the crop will improve despite complaints of drought, which naturally continue from those sections where no precipitation has occurred."

A STERN AND CO.—"Although we may go dearer for the time being don think the market can be sustained."

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool: "Some speculative selling on rains having taken place in Texas. Some hedge selling, but market steady at the decline. Market closed steady on reports of rains not yet sufficient." New York: "Eased on reports of rains at Taylor in Central Texas." Weather:—"Rains in part of Oklathoma. Weld and Neville, Houston (Texas) wire that rain is not yet sufficient. Heavy rain still needed in Central Texas."

GRUNING AND CO:—"Scattered showers have fallen, not heavy enough to do good. As the market is depressed it is a good time to buy."

The American markets closed with a decline of 11 to 12 points in the October position. The decline was due rains in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, but private telegrams report the rain to be insufficient, and further fluctuations are probable on daily weather reports. Yesterday, the local market was closed, but late at night business was resumed in the bazaar and prices were easier. To-day good Broach March opened at Rs. 281 and the market remained quiet but steady during the early part of the day. At Colaba there was rather more doing in the bazaar amongst speculators, but fluctuations were small and at the close rates are steady as under. Exporters are out of the market for new crop. There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgion Akola...	237	August
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	254	do
Good M. G. Ocompta ...	264	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	266	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	262	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	280	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	281	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	282	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	279	"
" " Ysotmal ...	275	"
" " Khamgaon ...	272	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	247	"
" " Amraoti ...	269	"
" " Khandeish ...	252	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	242	"
Fine " Bengal ...	242	"
F. G. Bengal ...	231	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·14	6·04	6 00
+03	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 95	5 95	5 96
+03	+03	+03
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May.
5·97	5·98	5·99
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0	B.T.
September	" 9 2 0	R.T.
May 1914	" 9 14 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 11 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 13 0	B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	" 8 14 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. 57 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni Rs. 44 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 12 0

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

OTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
New Crop Bold Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Aug.September ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Ready ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote
White Peshawar new ready Rs. 5 1 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept. " 5 9 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,670
Bank of India ...		67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...		86
Indian Specie ...		6a 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	595
Fazulbhai ...	635
Kohinoor ...	870
Manockji Petit ...	3160
New Great Eastern...	250
Standard ...	1465

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	189
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	174
Bombay S N Ordy ..	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	92
Treacher and Co ...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley —	592 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	203	bales.
Wheat	48,450	cwts.
Linseed	14,833	"
Rapeseed	3,361	"
Gingellyseed	795	"
Poppyseed	382	"
Groundnuts... ...	1,979	"
Castorseed	2,749	"
Rice	52,158	"
Myrobolams... ...	nil	
Cottonseed	11,2 2	"
Mowraseed	8,523	"
Gram	1.015	"
Joowar	1,400	"
Maize	nil	"
Barley	626	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 8,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Exports to Continent ...12,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 11·55—19
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·07—12
Spot closing tone ... ... Steady.
Futures closing tone ... ... Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and declined owing to weakness in Southern Spot markets, increased offerings and unfavorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS, August, 18.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ... ... 11·57—3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11 07—11
Future closing tone.— ... Quie.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7 000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	1,000
Egyptian F G. Fair Brown ...		9·40
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·45—6
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
Aug.-Sept.	...	6 11—9
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·01—10
Oct.-Nov.	...	5 57—11
Nov.-Dec.	...	5 52—10
Dec.-Jan.	...	5·52—10
Jan.-Feb.	...	5·93—10
Feb.-Mar.	...	5 94—10
Mar.-Apl.	...	5 95—10
April-May	...	5·96—10

MANCHESTER, August 18.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm with no particular activity—Fair enquiry for Grey Shirtings medium—Fair business from Bombay for Prints.

LONDON, August 18.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 49 3 Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 50 6 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 48 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market— For lower prices.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Aug.— £26 7 6
do ... Oct.-Nov.— £25 10 0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept. —Hamburg... 66 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 48 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 53 6 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 0 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Quiet but Steady
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels. Aug.-Sept.—Hull... 87-3 0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:—Steady.

LONDON, August 18.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London .. Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... July — 36·6
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs No sellers.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close .. Quiet
Do. Red Graden American per central Liverpool October— 7 1 1 2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, August 18.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 5 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hburg. Oct.-Dec. 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct.-Dec.— 12 9 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec...11 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Bombay ...Aug.-Sept.—11 4 1-2
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.— .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. ... ..
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov. Dec. 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Aug. 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) Value.
C. I. F., Calcutta ... Aug-Dec. ... 10 9 3-4
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... Jan.-Mar. ..... "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Aug.-Dec.... 10 11 1-4 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar. .. ..
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Aug. Dec. 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.... .....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Aug.-Dec. 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar. 13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.— .....
Closing Tone of Market— Steady.
Special Feature ... Unchanged.

LONDON, August 19.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£69 15 0
" Best English Selected..£72 15 0
" Brazers £84 0 0
" Tone of Market ... Steady.
Hard Spelter £19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £1-2 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B l p.o. F O B L'pool 10 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 14 11
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 3 16 6
Lead Pig English 24 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady.
Silver, Spot 27 1-4
" 2 months hence ... 27 7-16
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet.
" Special Feature ... With little doing.

LONDON, August 18.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 1-4
Silver 2 Months ... 27 7-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... Quiet.
Rentes 3 p. c. ... ...£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ...£ 73 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ... £89 1-4
Sterling loan ... ...
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 64 3-16
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20 45
New York (Demand Bills) ds ... ... 4·8 3-8
Interest day to day loans 2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LIVERPOOL August 19.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Tone of Market	...	Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.		

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
ug.-Sept ...	6·11	6·08
Sept.-Oct....	6·01	5·98
Oct.-Nov....	5·97	5 94
Nov.-Dec....	5·92	5·89
Dec-Jan....	5·92	5·89
Jan.-Feb....	5·93	5·91
Feb.-Mar....	5·94	5·91
Mar.-Apl ...	5·95	5·92
April-May...	5·96	5·93

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	140
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	$125	$1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	325
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabnapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva..... ..	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Mammar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	882
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	345
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bomtay United ...	250	250	25	585
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2110
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1500
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	565
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	60
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	635
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	352½
God Mooar ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	810
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1475
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1380
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1435
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	310
Swadesi ...	500	500	25	1585
Textile	500	500	50	1445
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	685
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	624

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantoj Ry	500	500	S p c	68¾
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Ry Co (Mirpur Kha.... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. Mpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tanti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	5 2½ d
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	138
Central Provinces.	25			96
Guzrat Railway ...	100			119

Eight of the crew of the cruiser "Hawk" have been landed at Queenstown, suffering from mumps. Six had been landed previously at Pembroke for the same reason.

Two broods of seven cygnets each have been found at Boveney and Weybridge respectively by the swan markers on the Thames during the "swan upping," which has now finished.

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SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pick

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO VISIT TO CEYLON.

SYDNEY, Aug. 19.

The Victorian Cricket Association has asked the New South Wales Association to veto the Rev. Mr. Waddy's proposal to take a strong team to Ceylon, because it would seriously prejudice the popularity of Inter-State matches.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire at Northampton by 151 runs.—Reuter.

GOLF.

GOVERNOR'S CUP AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The following have qualified to compete for the Governor's Cup competition held by the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club on the 25th and 26th inst.:—Colonel Daunt, Principal F. W. Bain, and Colonel Hill one up; Major Jourdain, D.S.O., C.B. Pooley, H. B. Clayton, Capt. Monteith, Capt. Cochrane, all square; G. S. Wilson, Major Robinson, one down; Major Stewart, P. A. Kelly, L. Napier, Capt. Whitworth Jones, H. G. D. Turnbull, Capt. Benton, Major Lowson, General Aitken and Major Nicholls, two down.

The following have qualified to compete for the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's Cup—Colonel Daunt, Colonel Hill and H. B. Clayton, 72; F. W. Bain, 74; Major Jourdain, 75; Major Stewart and C. C. Inglis, 76; C. B. Pooley, and G. H. Wilson, 77; Capt Cochrane, Capt. Whitworth Jones, Major Robinson, Lowson, and Capt. Monteith, 78; Turnbull and P. A. Kelly, 79.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION.

W. Murray, who entered from the Broomieknowe Club, won the Scottish Amateur Championship by defeating David Thomson, of Montrose Mercantile, by 5 up and 4 to play. The semi-final and final rounds of this tournament were decided over the Montrose links. In the semi-final round Mr. Murray had a very easy win over Mr. Dickson of Monifieth, whom he defeated by 6 and 5. In the other semi-final, David Thomson, of Montrose, had a hard struggle against David Stewart, Lundin links, to pass into the final. The former held a three holes lead at the turn, and he won the next two holes. His lead was reduced to two at the fifteenth, and it was only on the seventeeth green that he could win.

In the final, Mr. Murray won the first, third, and fourth holes, and five holes following he turned three up on Mr. Thomson. Mr. Murray won the tenth, and also winning the fourteenth, concluded the match by 5 up and 4 to play.

CORINTHIANS' TOUR.

A strong Corinthian team in mail week left on a tour in Brazil, which, it will be remembered, they visited three years ago, having a most enjoyable time. They joined the R. M. S. Alcala at Southampton, and are due back on September 20, after playing seven matchs at Rio de Janerio and San Paulo.

The side consists of the following:—N. C. V. Turner (goal); I. E. Snell, H. V. Bury, and R. G. Thompson (backs); M. Woosnam, M. Morgan-Owen, L. A. Vidal, and J. C. Gow (half-backs); S. H. Day, R. Slolely, R. C. Maples, R. C. Cutter, A. W. Foster, and C. E. Hoffmeister (forwards).

WHY WELSH PLAYERS JOIN THE NORTHERN UNION.

It is officially announced that Rees Richards, who, during the last couple of seasons has captained the Aberavon Club, has signed a Northern Union form for Wigan. He has received £140 down, and will be paid 35s. a match, with employment as a collier in a Wigan pit. Richards last season secured his Welsh cap, and played in two international matches. Efforts are also being made to secure the services of Will Jones, the promising Aberavon inside half, and Charlie Jones, the forward, to join the Leeds club. Will Jones has it is stated, been offered £300.

WORLD'S AMATEUR CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the world's amateur cycling championships, which will take place at the new Stadium in Berlin on Sunday, August 24 England will be well represented. Thanks to the Olympic Committe's special grant the following four riders have been nominated to compete: W. J. Baily and H. J. Ryan (both of the Polytechnic C.C., in the one kilometre sprint and Leon Meredith (Paddington C.C.) and C. H. Bartlett (Polytechnic C.C.) for the 100 kilometre motorpaced event. Meredith is a title-holder, whilst Bailey last year lost his by default.

Considerable interest is being taken among golfers in France in the forthcoming competition in September for the Pyrenees Gold Cup of 500 guineas, an international trophy to be competed for annually at Luchon. It is open to amateurs who belong to any recognised golf club. The thirty-two players returning the best net scores will compete in match play of 18 holes, and the final will be a match of 36 holes.

FOOTBALL.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY vs. R. F. A. (KAMPTEE).

Probably the best game seen so far in the Rovers' Tournament was witnessed on the Cooperage last night between the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Field Artillery from Kamptee. The game was a fast one throughout. The Artillery in the early stages put plenty of dash into the proceedings and attacked the Durhams' citadel with vigour, but fifteen minutes from the start of play the Durhams secured and from a corner kick well placed Ramsay headed through for the D. L. I. Almost immediately after the opening of the second half the Artillery managed to draw level. After Rowlands, junior, had rattled the timber with a powerful shot Thompson, the Artillery left half, secured the ball and beat all opposition with a long shot that travelled all the way into the right spot.

The R. F. A. kicked off and made a run down the left wing. The Durhams securing quickly transferred play to the other end where a shot was put in but the whistle had already gone for off-side. Then the Artillery warmed up thoroughly and Rowlands took the sphere through. The Durhams were given a warm time of it, play being confined to their penalty area for some considerable time. Rowlands, junior, showed up frequently putting the ball across the opposing goal frequently.

The Durhams, however, eventually began to have a little more of the game and Stead getting close in all but scored. Fifteen minutes from the start however, the Durhams secured a corner. The kick was well placed and Ramsay headed through (1-0).

Again the Durhams came on and a hot shot was put in by Bramley from which another corner was secured. Bramley took the kick and again he dropped the ball in the goal mouth. The Gunners had difficulty in presenting further score but, they broke away eventually, and taking the sphere the other end a foul was given against Riddle.

The Durhams took up the attack once more, and Bramley called on Tisdale to save a low shot which he did with credit. Then Ramsay hit the side of the net with a hot one.

Again the Gunners had another opportunity. Barrie centred well and Brooke miskicked. Half time arrived with the score.

Durham Light Infantry... 1 goal.
R. F. A. (Kamptee) ..... Nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

On resuming some nice passing among the Durhams saw the ball put behind. Then the R. F. A. got right in and Rowlands, junior, sent in a splendid shot that rattled the timber rebounding from the cross bar. It was a fine shot and deserved to score. However, the sphere spun out to Thompson, the Artillery left half back, and that player placed a long shot into the net (1-1).

The Durhams made a run and Stead got through on his own, but after a scramble then Gunners cleared. Then the Artillery put in a combined movement and had a shot. Back the Durhams came and secured a couple of corners one after another. Rowlands, junior, almost got through but was stopped by Bevan. A few minutes later Rowlands, senior, had matters all his own and with nothing to do but shoot straight placed the ball over the bar.

Rowlands, senior, got his cheek laid open with a cut and left the field for a time. The Durhams had a turn. Stead twice put the sphere into dangerous proximity to the opposing goalmouth. Twenty minutes from the start of the second half Lobb, the Durhams centre half, drove the sphere in from twenty-five yards out and beat Tisdale with as fine a shot as has been seen in the tournament. (2-1).

The Durhams still pressed and Tisdale had to run right out and fist away. Stead gave the Gunners more trouble on the right wing and skied the ball into goal again and again. Barber broke through. He was very much off-side but for once the Referee failed to notice it. Barber put in his shot from a distance of a few feet and struck the opposing goalkeeper on the knees. The ball bounced back and Kilgone put a shot over the bar.

The Durhams secured a corner and Stead placed the ball in the right spot.

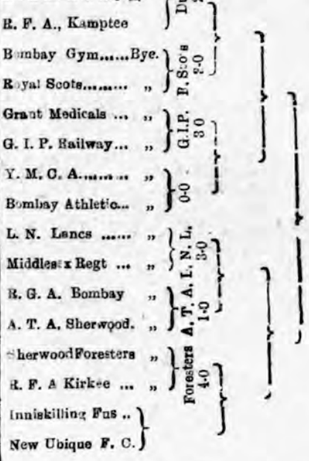
The game ended.

Durham Light Infantry.....2 goals.
R. F. A. (Kamptee).....1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—(Rifle green, Red Band)—(goal) Rennard; (backs) Bevan and Riddle; (halves) Dearlove, Lobb, Kilgone; (forwards) Stead, Ramsay, Barber, Bramley and Race.

R. F. A. (KAMPTEE).—(Blue and white stripes)—(goal) Tisdale; (backs) Owen and Jones; (halves) Barber, Jackson and Thompson; (forwards) Barrie, Rowlands senior, Brooke, Rowlands junior and Snowdon.



LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The R. F. A. having scratched the A. T. A. (Sherwoods) had a walk over. These of them ran over the course with the following result.

Wilkins 1st
Sutton 2nd
Carwood 3rd

Wilkins time was 14 2-5 secs.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

The New Ubique F. C. having scratched the Inniskillings secure a walk over. This evening's game will be the replay between the B. A. C. and the Y. M. C. A.

CRICKET IN POONA.

TALL SCORING BY BOMBAY ISLAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Islams ended in a draw to-day. Poona concluded their first innings for 185. The Bombay Islams then went in and put together the tall score of 203 for three wickets, when they declared their innings closed at 5 p. m. This left Poona one hour to play and a draw was inevitable. When time was called, Poona had lost four wickets for 127.

POONA GYMKHANA, 1st Innings.

Major Greig, c Abdul Rahman, b Abdul Kadar ...	...	42
Capt Haughton, b Aziz	...	17
Mr. Colbeck, b Aziz ...	...	5
Mr. Gould, b Aziz ...	...	10
Mr. Love, run out ...	...	44
Mr. Stephenson, b Aziz ...		6
Capt. Clemson, l-b-w Abdul Rahman	...	13
Fergt. Cox, c Abdul Kadar, b Aziz	...	4
Pte. Tagg, l-b-w Mahomud ...		12
Capt. Dibdin, b Abdul Rahman		0
Col. Rocher, not out		7
Extras ...	...	25
Total ...	...	185

BOMBAY ISLAM GYMKHANA, 2nd Innings.

Mr. Patel, b Haughton ...		101
Mr. Parker, c Greig, b Haughton		6
Mr. Contractor, c Cox, b Colbeck		49
Mr. Aziz, not out ...	...	19
Extras ...	...	29
Total (for 3 wickets) ...		203

POONA GYMKHANA, 2nd Innings.

Major Greig, b Mahomud		24
Mr. Colbeck, l-b-w Abdul Rahman ...	...	18
Captain Haughton, st Anvar, b Mahomud ..	...	53
Mr Love, b Mahomud	...	4
Mr. Gould, not out ...	...	22
Extras ...	...	6
Total (for 4 wickets)...		127

THE TOURNAMENT.

PRIZES FOR PARSI PLAYERS.

A correspondent writes:—

In view of the Quadrangular cricket matches drawing nearer it will be interesting to know that a Parsi gentleman (who desires his identity to be unknown) has decided to offer two prizes, each of the value of Rs. 100 to the two Parsi batsmen who make the best batting performances in the above matches. He has also been pleased to offer two prizes, each of the value of Rs. 100, to the two Parsi bowlers who make the best bowling performances.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

NEW MAHARASHTRA DADAR vs. MATUNGA UNION C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for New Maharastra by 91 runs.

NEW MAHARASHTRA.

Pednekec, c Karnik, b Varkhadker	...	21
Porandare, c Gupte ..	...	15
Khare, b Varkhedkar...	...	2
Subnis, not out ...	...	57
Mainker, not out ...		30
Navelkar, ...		
Govitriker		
Naik		
Dixit		Did not bat
Chhatre		
Dandekar.....		
Extras	...	14
Total (for 3 wickets) ...		139

MATUNGA UNION.

Vadhakhalker, b Subnis	...	4
Sadashiv, b Subnis ...	...	6
Nadker, c Khare b Naik	...	0
D Gupte, b Subnis ...	...	2
M Gupte, b Subnis ...	...	9
R Gupte, c Subnis ...	...	0
Sule, not out... ...	...	13
Vadhakhalker, b Subnis	...	0
Deshmukh, c Pednekar b Subnis.		4
Dixbe, c Khare b Mainker	...	0
Karnik, b Mainker ...	...	0
Extras	...	8
Totals	...	46

ANOTHER JESSOP.

DEBUTANT'S RECORD IN HOME CRICKET.

Instances of a cricketer making a century in his first county match could be counted on the fingers of one's hand; instances where a debutant in the first-class cricket world at Home has made a century in his first half a dozen matches are rare; but surely it must be an unprecedented occurrence, even in the most uncertain of games, for a batsman to include three centuries and an innings of 96 in his first four county matches.

This is the brilliant record which the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, eldest son of Lord Tennyson, created by making 96 against Yorkshire, the county champions, at Harrogate in mail week. The following is a complete list of his scores in first class cricket up to that match:

			July. 1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
7	v.	Oxford.....	20	...	110
21	v.	Worcester	28	...	—
24	v.	Essex	33	...	116
28	v.	Notts.....	114	...	4
			August.		
1	v.	Yorkshire ...	96	...	—

PLAYS FOR HAMPSHIRE.

It will be seen from the above that Tennyson's first appearance in county cricket was on July 7. That was at Lord's, and he was playing for the M.C.C. against Oxford University. He made 20 in the first innings and 110 in the second innings. It was a little more than a week ago—July 21—that he made his first appearance for a county, and Hampshire were fortunate enough to obtain his services. In his first match he made 28; in his second game, against Essex, he made 33 and 116; in his third, against Notts, he made 111 and 4; and in his fourth, he made 96 against Yorkshire.

In the light of recent events it seems not a little curious that he was not given a Blue at Cambridge. After being in the Eton XI. (where, by the way, he made very few runs in 1907 and 1908), he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1909, was given a place in the Freshmen's match. He scored 31 and 51, being not out in each innings, but, in spite of this promising form, he was not given another trial, and never played for Cambridge.

In the matter of style, Tennyson is a batsman of the Jessop school. He emulates the famous Gloucestershire batsman in his principle that no ball need be allowed to pass the wicket, every one can be hit somewhere.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

THE OLD METHOD OF TRAINING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

ATHLETICS.

A London sportsman has just announced that he has discovered a prospective English candidate for the Berlin Olympic Games in H. Mead. He asserts that the "find" is handicapped by having to do his training on rough fields after his daily work on his farm in the country; and also that he has no one to advise him. The last is certainly a handicap, but it is one common to most English athletes. So far as training facilities go a man is really better served when living and working on a farm, running on rough fields and country roads, than an athlete who is compelled to work in a London office or shop, even allowing that he can train on a track. Some famous champions of the past have done big things when training under far worse conditions than H. Mead of Market Overton. W. G. George won championships and broke records when working long hours in a chemist's shop, his main training being his "100 up" exercises behind the dispensing counter. Another old champion used to run up and down Paternoster Row in the city of London, after putting in thirteen hours in a draper's shop. Subsequently he worked from 7 at night until the morning, sleeping in the forenoon and running in the afternoon. Under these conditions he won 26 first prizes in one season, securing 17 wins out of 19 consecutive races—four victories being championships. Then there is the case of J. Kibblenhite, who worked in a locomotive shop all day, and ran round a rough field at night. He, therefore, had worse conditions than Mead, whose occupation is ideal for training. Still another past champion in C. Bennett worked and trained under just the same conditions as Mead.

Far too much is often made about the supposed handicap of the county athlete having to train on rough tracks or fields.

The first essential is a healthy body and that is more likly to be attained when one's occupation is out of doors, than when working in a shop or office. The necessary exercise, walking, skipping, breathing, light gymnastic movements, bending, etc., are all better done in the country than in towns. Of course, running round a rough field will hardly put the polish on one's speed, but it is seldom one has to look for, before finding, a bit of smooth going in some country lane.

Given the choice of indoor occupation with chances to train on a track, in contrast to living and working on a farm, training on rough fields and roads, most experienced athletes would plump for the latter.

APPLEGARTH OFF COLOUR.

W. A. Applegarth has been touring in the north of England, and since July 12, he has put in a lot of sprinting. He has run 20 times (counting heats), beating "evens" seven times. Here are the particulars: North Durham on July 12, a few inches behind 11 3-5 seconds for 120 yards, and 21 9-10secs. for 220 yards; July 14, inches outside 9 4-5secs. for 100 yards; July 16 at North Shields: 9 9-10 secs. for 100 yards July 19 at Jarow; 9 4-5secs. (twice) for 100 yards; July 23 at Northshields, 9 9-10secs. for 100 yards. This represents wonderful form and no English amateur has ever before displayed such pace. Applegarth was suffering from a slight chill when he tried to beat the English amateur record of 31 1-5secs. for 300 yards at Manchester on Saturday. In consequence, he tired towards the end, his strides being much shorter than at the start. It may be that a furlong is his limit but the writer still thinks he might be made into a great quarter miler. Applegarth did 31 2-5secs. at Winchester which is nothing in comparison to his 21 3-5 secs. for 220 yards. The little champion showed up better at Stampford Bridge (London) on Tuesday when he won a furlong from scratch in 22 secs. Applegarth has been invited to visit New York and compete in an invitation sprint at the State Fair Games on August 23. It is unlikely that he can accept, however, as he has made arrangements to accompany a number of his firms Polytechnic Harriers on a Scottish Athletic holiday in August. In addition, there is the projected South African tour. (Sept. to Dec.) which, one fears, may have to be postponed through the strike trouble in Johannesburg.

DONALDSON'S NEW RECORD.

Remarkable sprinting was shown by J. Donaldson, the world's professional champion, at Shawfield Park, Glasgow, on Saturday. The Australian crack started from scratch in the 220 yards handicap, in which he had a stringed course to herself. He won his heat in 21 1-4 secs. and was only beaten one yard in the final, with the watch showing 11 secs. His time thus came out at 21 1-10 secs. and this, when running round a bend. Donaldson's time surpasses the 21 1-5 secs. which B. J Wefers made at the American Inter-Collegiate Championships of 1896, when the Georgetown flies had the advantage of a straight track.

EXPERT FINNS.

Finland can turn out some remarkable athletes, outside the brothers Kolehmainen. This has been well illustrated by the performances of a Taipale and E. Nicklander recently. The former won the discus throwing event at Magdeburg with 156 ft. 11 in, which is a new world's best. Nicklander was to the fore at the finnish championship meeting, held at Helsingfors, his best efforts being a discus throw of 149ft. 10 inches and 131ft. 9 7-8 inches, the latter in the Greek style which does not permit of a turn, as in the free style. Nicklander also put the 16lbs. shot 48ft. 11 in. which shows that even a small country like Finland can produce experts at field events, when they are tackled properly.

THE TURF.

The sale of Prince Palatine marks the high water figure as regards the price of a race horse. Mr. J. Joel agreed to pay 45,000 guineas for the son of Persimmon—Lady Lightfoot, Prince Palatine to remain in Mr. Pilkington's possession until after the Jockey Club Stakes. The Prince was bred by Mr. Hall Walker and sold as a yearling for 2,000 guineas.

Having won £36,354 up to the time of writing he has proved a great bargain. Prior to this, the 37,500 guineas which M. N. Blanc paid for Flying-Fox ranked as the record. One condition of the sale is that Prince Palatine shall not be sent out of England for 5 years, and the subscription for his services will be 400 guineas. This clause is because Mr. Pilkington wants to ensure a good strain of the Persimmon blood for England.

MODERN JOCKEYSHIP.

A lot of talk regarding the American seat still goes on, and Mr. Hiram Maxim has been explaining what the atmosphere resistance per square foot is when riding in the American style and in the old English style respectively. Another sportsman points out that whilst Tod Sloan recognised that a crouching position offered less wind resistance, his chief reason for sitting on a horse's withers was that the weight was better carried there than in the middle of the spire. Further, that the horse did better when his propelling powers, chiefly the hind quarters, were unimpeded. It does not need much thinking to recognise this, and the advantage gained more than compensates for any slight sacrifice regarding control of the horse when riding with a short run. Even this is open to discussion. Some authorities consider the swerving we see now-a-days is due to distress, races being faster run than in other times.

A BIG SURPRISE.

Of course, Prince Palatine was favourite of the six starters for the Goodwood Cup yesterday. To the general astonishment, he dropped back three-quarters of a mile from home; and finished last but one. The horse was very distressed at the end, and various reasons were suggested for his defeat.

Probably he has been allowed to take things easily since Ascot, in the belief that the Goodwood Cup would be merely an exercise canter. That light was made of the task, was shown by a lad of about 126 lbs. weight riding the horse about the paddock prior to the race.

As it happened, the race was run very fast, and the Prince simply could not go the pace, due probably, to not being fully "tuned up." Catmint was last for most of the journey, Maher "nursing" his mount, but coming at the finish, he secured the verdict, and in the record time of 4 min. 48 3-5 secs. for the 2 miles 5 furlongs.

The defeat lowers the sale price of Prince Palatine by £5,000, but no doubt Mr. Joel would have preferred to pay the extra money. It is hoped the horse will be given some long steady gallops and an opportunity of meeting Tracery in the Doncaster Cup and Jockey Club Stakes.

LAWN TENNIS.

With the score one all, as the result of the singles on the opening day, England appeared to have a big chance of keeping the Davis cup when the Doubles match opened. Prospects grew brighter when Dixon and Banett were leading by 2 sets to one and looked like taking the next set. Mistakes by the defenders enabled McLoughlin and Hackett to take the fourth set however at 7-5 and though the Home players made a valiant effort in the fifth set, the splendid service of McLoughlin turned the scale in favour of the challengers. After this, it was almost a certainty that McLoughlin would beat Dixon in the singles on Monday and so he did. There was no real need for Parke and Williams to play their set, but they decided to do so, and both tried for all they were worth. The American led at 2 sets to 1, but Parke then showed his very best, and finally prevailed at 3 sets to 2. And so America regained the trophy, and experts think it will take a lot of recovering. McLoughlin and Williams are quite young men, and wonderful as their form is at present, it should be better in the future. England's cracks are veterans, and it is therefore necessary to look for a new generation to win back the cup.

CRICKET.

The Essex v. Hants match at Leyton led to history. Six centuries were registered, which ties with the record in this respect. The real feature of the match was the splendid stand for the seventh wicket in the second innings of Hants. It looked long odds on Essex when the final day's play opened, and even the innings of 116 by the Hon. L. Tennyson did not dispel the prospects. The association of Brown (140 not out) and Lieut. Abercrombie (165), saved Hants however, and constituted the third highest partnership on record for the seventh wicket. Abercrombie hit four 6's, and eleven 4's, and he has come right to the fore since making his debut in county cricket a few weeks ago.

More splendid hitting was seen during the Leicestershire and Derby match at Ashby-de-la Zouch. W. N. Riley of Cambridge University was in a very aggressive mood, his 60 runs out of 72 in 40 minutes including three 6's. One of his hits marks a record for the ground, the ball going clean over a high railway embankment into the next field.

The win of Surrey over Yorkshire, and of Kent against Gloster, virtually ensures the championship for Kent. A good recovery by Surrey at Hull was followed by Rushby bowling at his best, 10 wickets for 84 runs being his record. It was the bowling of D. W. Carr which played a big part in the win of Kent against Gloster and which atoned for the result of the match at Bristol. Carr was making his first appearance of the season and his "googlies" stuck up the Westerners, as marked by his "bag" of 5 for 26 and 5 for 74.

Another amateur in J. C. White met with great success in the Northampton v. Somersetshire match, when he took 6 wickets for 38 runs. Even this was surpassed by Wells of Northamptonshire securing 6 for 19 in the second venture of Somerset.

IN GENERAL.

There was an In General big surprise at the Crystal Palace track last Saturday when A. G. M. Oakes of the Polytechnic C. C. beat W. J. Baiby, world's amateur champion, by inches in the one mile scratch cycle race.

The Parliamentary Golf Handicap produced a remarkable final, Lord Lewisham (2) and Lord Worthesk (18) being level at the end of 36 holes. Each did the 37th in four and the latter's allowance of a stroke at the hole gave him the victory.

The Northern Counties 1,000 yards swimming Championship at Blackpool resulted in H. Taylor, gaining his third successive win.

After Pte Hawkins of Canda had fired the shot which gave him the King's Prize at Bisley, he produced his pipe and was calmly smoking and apparently unconcerned when Lord Cheylesmore (President N. R. A) came up to offer congratulations.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR 4TH EXTRA MEETING

The entries for the 4th extra meeting to be held on Saturday, August 23, closed at 4 p.m. on Monday. The following is a complete list:—

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr A S Oomer's Dalmatia (late Merry Spinner).
Mr F M Garda's Lumination, Chobham, Silver Memory and Macann.
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's Sugar Loaf
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride.
Mr J L Ainsworth's Ute.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Flying Fish (late Tears) and Parkhil.
H H the Jam Saheb's Punt.
Mr M Goculdass' Forefeit.
Major F C Stratton's Monaleen II.
Mr Goff's Beroll.
Mr Kelso's Hilarity.
Mr R R S's Keerit, Coat-of-Arms, St Gilgen and Tartania.
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Gunboat Mil and Hamara.
Mr J C Smith's Mordialloc.
Mr Gussy's Valerius.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Wayward and Wild.
Mr Fortnum Lang's Airman.
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathuradass' Bombastic.
Mr M Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort, Picnic and Solution.
Mr T Harrison's Vancouver.

A NOVICE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Lord Rosebery and Fareed.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Fish.
Mr Ahmed Hurzany's Biglig.
Mr G H G Ally's Authority and President.
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's Hurbia.
Capt S J Donovan's Mercy.
Mr Syed Rashid's American Spot and Turkish Spot.
Mr M Goculdas' Good Success and Ghalib.
Mr Buder Bin Alwash's Dhaidan.
Mr N Jehangir's Atta Allah.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Small Diamond.
Messrs D S Mehta and M H Sharaballi's Old China.
Mr K Cowasji's Marigold.
Mr Ebrahim Mutlog's Saood.
Mr Mohidin Dawood's First ing.
Mr R R S's Kader Beg and d Wood.
Messrs S A Wahed and r Jamal's Bezar Beg.
Mr S A Wahed's Rejecte
Mr S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Startler.
Mr Abdoola Mana's Jack London.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Young Mooreed and Beethoven.
Mr Mahomed Esmail's Peerage.
Mr Ebrahim Munel's Safi.
Mr Yacoob Swedani's German Guinea.
Mr Pasa Malsi's Turkish Guinea.
Mr R J Barsiwalla's Dhahemsee.
Major F B Prideaux's Miss Nagashi.
Mr J Crawford's The Tetrarch.
Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's Flying Bird.
Mr Raj Mahomed's Jehangir Shah.
Mr H R Badshah's Pretender II.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tagalie.
Mr Forman's Fyzabad and Nasirabad.
Capt S S Jayne's Sadil Malik.
Mr P R Naik's Agent.
Mr Ahmed Dakeel's Royalist.
Mr K Sorabji's Alwar.
Mr G K's Prem.

THE SATARA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, France, Shaifelmulook, Yanasib, Real, Soomsam, and Lookman.
Mr A S Oomer's British King and Kahraman.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight and Minerva.
Mr Zaid bin Mohomed's Harry Johnson.
General NawabzadaObaidulla Khan's Bravo, Sinder and Abdul Aziz.
Mr Kasavi Abdul Rehman's Farash.
Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's Sweden and Daify.
Messrs A K Dakayel and A A McKenzie's Grey Ghost II.
Mr A R Tahar's Afzur Jung.
Capt S J Donovan's Burg.
Mr Yusuff bin Zaid's Maidania.
Mr Lion's Purity and Lord Durham.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado.
Mr Syed Rashid's Sunspot.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's Thaboor
Mr P Mathuradass' Baloz and Galiard.
Mr M Goculdass' Sparrow Hawk.
Mr J Crawford's Occident.
Mr Mohidin Dawood's Guy Fawkes.
Mr R R S's Regent, Abdul Malik, Dhaman, The Winner and Iron Chest.
Mr S A Wahed's English Mail, and Punjab.
Mr Abdoola Mana's Bund Garden.
Mr A M Hasan's Welcome (late Ghalyum).
Mr Hasan Madar's Mass.
Mr W Homer's Last Chance.
Mr Heath's Trustee.
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's Duhallow.
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanic.
Mr J Doe's Thulfha.
Mr N Degmahomed's Mysore.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Terror and Gaful.
Mr J R Raja's Guinea Merchant.
Mr G K's Parliament and Valens.

THE HARRIS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Lieut-Colonel A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's Highwood.
Capt Colmore's Off Side.
Mr D Hannyngton's J P.
Thakor Zorawar Singh's Silverbolt.
Major F C Stratton's Monaleen II and Topsail.
Mr Goff's Beron.
Capt Kenworthy's Sholta.
Mr Welman's Ballysand.
Mr J R Landon's Symbol (late Peggy).
Mr D Blothe's Lady Voyon.
Mr J Crawford's Double Chin and Bambino
Mr C W Bayne Jardine's Burrows.
Capt Elorbould Wurren's Taddi.
Mr Fortnum Lang's Airman.
Mr M H Jackson's Boatsong.
Captains D French and A W Molon's Miss Drake.
Capt Monteith and Messrs Greenfield's and Eeles' Pewter.

THE TALLY HO PLATE. Distance about 2 1-2 miles.

Major Rotton's Astrologer.
Mr P Hannyngton's J P
Mr F A Depass' Rob Roy.
Mr Lush Wilson's Utopian.
Mr J L Fagan's Terra Firma.
Mr J R Landon's Symbol (late Peggy).
Mr M Rommel's Better Luck.
Mr J Crawford's Martha.
Mr Ecle's Buloo.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 20th August, 1913.

CHINA IN REVOLT.

THAT the Japanese are actively assisting the Chinese rebels with money and arms is now regarded as beyond all doubt, Reuter tells us, though by whom it is so regarded, and on what authority we are not informed. China papers, from which we quoted yesterday, give prominence to rumours of Japanese encouragement and assistance, though there again is but little apparent foundation. A Shanghai contemporary, however, more emphatic than the rest, so long ago as a month, declared it impossible to ignore the very serious nature of the reports of Japanese influence. The attention of the Japanese Legation at Peking being drawn to the allegations led to the publication at Tokio and Peking of an official denial and the admission that "adventurous individuals" might have joined the Southern forces in Kiangsi and elsewhere, but for these the Japanese Government repudiated responsibility. Few persons calmly considering the risk of such interference, retorts our contemporary, would imagine that the Japanese Government had deliberately set itself to stir up trouble between North and South. Remembering how frankly Japan worked with her ally in the revolution of 1911 we cannot for a moment believe that she would be so disloyal to the spirit of her agreement with Great Britain which bears directly on the maintenance of China's integrity. At the same time it cannot but be felt that the Japanese *dementi* published a month ago in Tokio and Peking is scarcely adequate to meet the persistence of the rumours. No Government or people, the Shanghai paper holds, can altogether escape from sharing in the responsibility of the acts of private persons, and in view of the extreme delicacy of China's position both at Home and abroad we might have expected that Japan both in her own interest and in loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would see that no further cause was given for a repetition of the recent rumours. There was the greater reason for this belief, remarked our contemporary, in that it grows daily more evident that the people of China have no heart or part in the present revolt.

A Shanghai merchant, whose letter we published yesterday, relates circumstantial incidents which go to support the rumours, and it is at the least remarkable that the men whose names are revealed in connection with Japanese loan operations are men who were prominent in the revolution of 1911. On the other hand we are reminded that Japan has very great commercial interests in China, the volume of her trade in that country being second only to that of Great Britain. This fact alone ought to be sufficient to ensure that Japan would use her influence to prevent a renewal of trouble of any kind in China. Her interests and her desires, as is urged, combine to render the continued tranquillity of China a matter of the first importance, politically and commercially, to Japan. Why, it is asked, should Japan countenance, encourage or actively assist the Southerners their present revolt against Yuan Shih-k'ai? By doing so what benefit would she secure greater than those to be derived from the pursuit of peaceful trade? The only reply is "none whatever"; while on the contrary, a good deal of bitter enmity might very easily be stirred up against her. It is alleged that Japan is inciting this revolutionary movement in order to obtain valuable concessions in Mid-China and to enable her to "grab" Manchuria. But no importance is attached to the assertion. The Japanese Government announced a policy of strict neutrality with regard to political developments in China and she has always since most faithfully adhered to the terms of this declaration. "If there be any Japanese subjects assisting in this revolt by any means, they are doing so with the fullest possible knowledge, for they have been repeatedly warned, that they are acting entirely on their own responsibility and taking their own risks; that they must in no circumstances expect protection from the Japanese Government, but that, on the contrary, they have punishment to look for in the event of complicity in the rising being clearly proved against them."

Meanwhile many influential citizens of China are directing their energies towards enlightening the people as to the cause of the revolution and the characteristics of its leaders. In a pamphlet issued by one of these the people are told that there is no doubt that the present revolt is "the work of selfish political adventurers thirsting for money and power and prepared to sacrifice the lives of their fellows and the good of the country—anything but their own skins and fortunes—to their ambition and greed." But the South has issued more manifestoes than the North—replies to the good counsels of the true friends of China. These documents assert that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Huang Hsing remonstrated with President Yuan Shih-k'ai on his unconstitutional acts, and even privately gave him the opportunity to resign in safety, but he refused to be warned, and, therefore, there was no option but to take up arms against him. The reason Dr. Sun and General Huang gave such a warning is not apparent. Neither of them holds any official position; neither of them is so much as a member of Parliament. One of them is, or was till recently, a Government servant receiving a salary to carry on railway construction, how much of which he has done remains to be seen. The other is a mere soldier of fortune. Yet they would assume that at their bidding the President and Cabinet must act. Accusations of unconstitutional dealings are made, but Yuan Shih-k'ai, in the absence of a constitution, has had to act alone on many occasions and impartial critics have approved his action. General Huang Hsing declares that "since hostilities have been declared the Central Government has thereby lost its constitutional authority." But this is nonsense. Less than a year and a half ago, Yuan Shih-k'ai was accepted as the President of the whole of China by the revolutionaries, and his position as such was ratified by the Provisional Assembly composed of representatives from every province, then sitting at Nanking. The mere fact that a minority of provincial politicians have since seen fit to disapprove of his idea of government or with their own exclusion from it, and are ready to fight for what they want, does not affect the Government's standing. That is the position and on any point at which the Powers may be called upon to decide they will be bound to give their support to the side which has had the official approval of the nation and which by this time would have produced the long promised constitution had it not been for the outbreak which has thrown back progress in China for another decade.

SIR EDMOND FULTON. NOT quite a year has elapsed since the death of Sir Raymond West, a distinguished ex-member of Council of this Presidency, when another prominent former Councillor has dropped off. Death has been busy of late among retired Bombay Civilians and Sir Raymond's demise has been rapidly followed by those of Sir Edward Candy, Mr. Arthur Crawley Bovey, Mr. John Alcock, and now of Sir Edmond Fulton at the age of sixty-five. He retired only six years ago and several of his contemporaries in the service, Mr. Henry Aston, Mr. George Whitworth and others, still enjoy their pensions. Fulton joined the service in 1869 as one of an unusually brilliant batch of young men, most of whom were able not only to climb to the top of the tree but had really distinguished careers. Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Frederic Lely, Sir Andrew Wingate, the late Sir James Campbell, all came to Bombay on the same day with him, and though none of them rose so high in Bombay as Fulton, it is no disparagement to the latter to say that they distinguished themselves more in other fields. As a settlement officer, conversant with the condition of the land and the people, Sir Andrew Wingate has left a name behind second to none of his generation though he never got into the Executive Council whilst the reputation of Sir F. Lely as a strong but truly sympathetic revenue officer is deservedly high and his meritorious services were rewarded, while Fulton was in the Bombay Council, by the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, a high post invariably reserved as a prize for the Bengal Civil Service. The batch was also remarkable for the literary distinction of many of its members, a distinction, however, not shared by Sir Edmond. Sir James Campbell's *Gazetteer* and Sir W. Lee-Warner's biography of Dalhousie are well known, while the literary skill and fine classical scholarship displayed in his translation of Catullus by Mr. Hart Davies, another member of the group that came out with Fulton, are no less known to a select circle of admirers of the classics. Fulton's long career of 38 years in the service lay, with the exception of a few years at the commencement, in Sind, with years at the end in the Bombay High Court, where he spent nearly a quarter of a century, first as Registrar of the Appellate Side, and then as a Judge on its bench. He was for a short time in Burma as its Judicial Commissioner, a post in those days usually given to a rising Bombay Civilian. He followed in the wake of his senior Herbert Birdwood and succeeded him as Judge of the High Court, also in the Council. Sir Edmond was the last Judge to go into the Council, as his place was filled by Sir Steyning Edgerley in 1907 from the Revenue branch of the service, and he has been followed by Sir J. Jenkins and others from the same branch. Sir Edmond Fulton was an Irishman from Ulster and married an Irish lady, the daughter of Sir Michael Westropp, sometime Chief Justice of Bombay, who had been a distinguished member of Trinity College, Dublin.

THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS COMMITTEE. THE proposals, which Drs. Yorke and Kinghorn of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine have made for the reduction of sleeping sickness in Central Africa have attracted world-wide interest, but they involve measures of so drastic a nature that no one, we think, will cavil at the delay involved by the appointment of a committee by the Colonial Office for the purposes of further inquiry. The most impetuous humanitarian will surely agree that measures, which may eventually involve the complete destruction of the magnificent African fauna should not be undertaken, even tentatively, without the most pains-taking consideration. The terms of the official announcement, which Reuter summarised a fortnight ago, have been forwarded by this mail, and we are glad to see that the committee are expressly directed to consider "whether any other measures"—than those of game destruction—"should be taken in order to obtain means of controlling the disease." The committee apparently is not to pursue any further scientific research and thus it can hardly specify with precision any measures which it may recommend. The very complete examination, however, which it is to make of all the data, which has hitherto been gathered, may enable it to indicate a hard line of experiment, and if it can suggest any untried source from which results are merely possible, it will have amply justified its appointment. It is difficult to imagine a stronger committee for the purpose, and the proposals for game destruction will be impartially considered in a thorough scientific manner. The decision of the committee should finally settle the question of their adoption or rejection. For if the committee is convinced of their utility, it will be impossible, whatever the sacrifice involved, to refuse to act upon the recommendation of such a weight of scientific opinion.

POLO REFORM. LITTLE has been heard lately of the question of polo reform, but the dispute in which Mr. Buckmaster and his followers oppose the opinions of the powers at Hurlingham is far from dead. It is not clear at the moment, however, how it is likely to be affected by a somewhat surprising development. Hitherto the County Polo Association in agitating on account of the large increase of clubs and players for the formation of a National Polo Association has had the support of the Army. A compromise was recently reached, it may be remembered, by which legislative action was delegated to a committee on which the clubs were represented, but over whose actions the general committee of the Hurlingham Club were still to exercise a veto. This veto the County Association has resented and has considered that in this the Army has concurred. However the startling announcement has just been made by Hurlingham, that the Army polo representatives have now agreed that this power of veto is actually in the best interests of the game. This announcement has been received with very mixed feelings by the more active members of the County Polo Association, and with a certain amount of consternation. The virtual effect of such a resolution, of course, is that the Army polo players desire to leave the County Polo Association alone in their efforts for a change. Among some supporters of the County Polo Association the opinion is advanced that the resolution Hurlingham has issued does not convey the feeling in the Army, and that it will be found that some mistake has been made in the drafting of the communication to Hurlingham. However that may be, the importance of the announcement may be gathered from the fact that out of the forty or more clubs affiliated to the County Polo Association, from fifteen to twenty are military.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Vaughan and Subadar-Major Sher Khan, A.D.C., and Mr. Bharucha, Oriental Translator, yesterday afternoon paid return visits to Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee and Sardar Mahderao Patwardhan, junior Chief of Miraj, at Poona.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, with the Hon. Mr. Burn and Captain Watson-Smyth, Private Secretary, has arrived at Nainital.

In the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree, directing the minor sons of G. Narayaniah to be handed over to him, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield have reserved judgment.

WHEN the Indo-Ceylon railway is opened in January, the mails will be carried by that route, but the Tuticorin-Colombo steamship service will be maintained until it is seen how the new arrangement works as regards the postal service.

A Yarmouth steam drifter has landed a bottle-nosed shark which was caught in the nets while fishing off Scarborough.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

THE BURDWAN DEVASTATION.

Late on Saturday night, when the citizens of Calcutta were returning from the theatres and the picture palaces, they were met by an uneasy rumour of a frightful catastrophe in the near mofussil. Nobody could tell its exact character or location, and the general inclination was to dismiss it as another of the many canards to which the excessive rainfall of the present monsoon season has given birth. The next morning's papers, however, proved how unjustifiable was this complacency. The town heard with dismay that the ever-erratic Damoder river had broken its banks on the previous Friday and inundated the whole country round, causing the most awful havoc in the jerry-built city of Burdwan. The Bengalees became perfectly hysterical, and reports were spread of the almost total annihilation of the whole population of 36,000 inhabitants. Unfortunately the reporters, who were sent up by the Calcutta dailies to obtain accurate information of what had occurred, lost their heads, and instead of trustworthy descriptions of the situation, sent over the wires lamentations, which would have turned the prophet Jeremiah green with envy. We were asked to believe that everybody was drowned except five hundred miserable beings who, more dead than alive, had succeeded in gaining the railway station before the rising waters engulfed them. This is more especially true of the reporters of the Bengalee papers, whose editors seized on the colours to paint a picture of ghastly luridity. It was not until Tuesday that we got a right idea of the nature of the devastation and the extant of the desolation. Reliable reports from the officials on the spot and residents, who had kept their senses, dispelled the horror of decimation. The disaster had been bad enough to appal the most apathetic, but the loss of life was mercifully small. In the reaction which followed this assurance, many people in Calcutta, especially among Europeans, affected to believe that the whole story of destruction was grossly exaggerated; and to this must be attributed the utter absence of European subscriptions to the relief funds that have been raised by the different Indian communities.

One of the worst consequences of the flood was the breaching of the E. I. Railway between Burdwan and Asansol. This cut off communication with the country round about, which was known to be flooded, but from which there was no news to be got as to the extent of the damage. The usual thing happened. Alarmists declared that in this unexplored region the village people had been drowned in large numbers, a statement that was soon disproved. By working day and night under the most hampering conditions the E. I. Railway engineers built up the three hundred yards of embankment that had been washed away, and through communication between Calcutta and all stations to the north was restored yesterday. While the older railway was under repairs, the duty of conveying mails, passengers and goods from northern and western India to Calcutta developed on the B.N. Railway, which rose nobly to the occasion. It was due wholly to the efficiency of this agency that the messengers from the capital were able to obtain a survey of the scene of desolation, and in the early days of panic to keep the Government and the leaders of the non-official representations in touch with what was actually going forward. With both railways running now to their normal schedules it is possible to see for oneself how things stand, and I must confess that there was much excuse for the terror of a week ago.

The Damoder looks sullen and dangerous even to-day, and the stricken victims of its recent escapade are fearful of a repetition of the visitation, which would mean their utter collapse. The present visible havoc is so distressing that it is easy to imagine what most have been the plight of the poor people when the on-coming waters were driving them out of their huts into the trees for shelter and safety. That so few were drowned is the mercy of Providence; it will be a two-fold mercy if the survivors escape pestilence and starvation. The Indian population of Calcutta has come forward with generous relief in the shape of provisions, money, and volunteers; and the Government are equally liberal in granting takavi loans to enable the cultivators to tide over the destruction of their crops and cattle. But it seems to be that much of this relief is far too promiscuous to be as efficient and beneficient as it might be. If there were a central organising committee to direct the operations of volunteers, whose experience is in inverse ratio to the enthusiasm, the benefit to the dispossessed would be incalculable. It must be confessed that there is in many influential quarters in Calcutta a feeling of resentful disappointment that Lord Carmichael did not come down from Dacca, on the first news of the disaster, to call and preside at a great public meeting in the Town Hall to consider the means and measures of relief, and form a committee to give the considerations effect. Had he done so the Europeans, especially the European firms, would have subscribed with their wonted liberality, convinced that the situation demanded a loosening of their purse strings, and that the money they gave would be employed to the best purpose in relief of genuine distress. On speaking to the head of a big firm on the subject of relief, he said to me that he would give willingly and generously were he satisfied that the money was wanted and it would not be misapplied. From what he could learn the District Officials had the situation well in hand, and amateur assistance would embarrass rather than assist them. Unfortunately the Indian community regard this explanation as a mere excuse to hide the reluctance of the European to succour the distressed Indian. The deduction is most unfair, but there it is, and it will not make for better relations between the two communities. One Bengalee organ became so angry at the apathy of the Europeans and their tendency to make little of the calamity, that it twisted with grotesque result a hard-worked Biblical quotation. We were solemnly told that the "Whiskers" of the Englishman were unwrung by the Burdwan tale of woe. The Europeans might have been saved this rebuke if the Governor had left Dacca where he was not wanted to come to Calcutta where he was. That at any rate is the view taken by moderate men on both sides.

It is true that as soon as the news of the devastating floods in the Burdwan district reached the headquarters of the Government, Mr. P. C. Lyon, the second member of the Executive Council, was despatched to Calcutta to learn all he could as to the true state of affairs. He went to Burdwan on Tuesday by a special train and returned the next evening with the conviction that there had been little or no loss of life, and the destruction of crops and cattle had been exaggerated. Stocks and personal property, he admitted, had been severely damaged. What people wanted to know was why, even if his estimate was correct, why he did not remain in the distressed district to superintend the relief measures, both official and amateur. The presence of a member of the Government would have restored the confidence of a sorely tried population. Mr. Lyon leaves for Dacca to-night, and if the result of his report is to bring the Governor down post-haste, there will be still time to retrieve the official prestige, which is certainly in danger.

DELUGE IN THE COAL FIELD.

The breach of the E.I. Railway would by itself have been a very serious matter for the Calcutta industries, which are dependent for their coal supplies on the coalfields of Chota Nagpur; but when to it was added a deluge at Jherriah, which flooded a number of the most prolific mines, the situation became really desperate. The stocks of coal in Calcutta were large for normal conditions, but without replenishment they could not keep things going for more than a fortnight. Was this possible with the E. I. Railway *hors de combat*, and a heavy shortage threatening in the supplies from Jherriah? It was generally admitted by the men engaged in the Bengal coal trade that the crisis arising from these two conditions was the most serious in history. The B.N. Railway again came to the rescue, and put off the evil day by transporting at the rate of 500 waggons a day the coal held up in the E. I. Railway yard at Assansol; and now the older railway is again in full working order, ready to carry all the coal it can get for Calcutta. The trouble of want of communication is therefore at an end, but there remains the shortage of supplies from the Jherriah mines. No reliable information has yet come through of the damage caused in the field by the inundation, we do not know how many mines have been "drowned" entirely, and how many only partially; nor do we know even approximately what the shortage will be during the next few months. It has been pointed out that the flooded mines will release a large amount of labour, which will be available for the uninjured mines, and the latter will go sixteen annas all the time to take advantage of the good rates are bound to rule in the Calcutta market. Given an adequate supply of coal waggons, there will be no danger of a coal famine in the capital, but the price of the commodity will take much of the gilt off the gingerbread of manufacture.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

This is true in a high degree of the jute mill industry. The price of raw jute at the moment is simply atrocious. It is unprecedented. Rs. 50 for a bale of Firsts was a year ago considered a top-hole value. To-day buyers are asked to pay Rs. 78 and smile, and there does not seem to be much chance of the rate abating this side of the new year. The bulls in the raw jute market are gambling on a short crop and a heavier demand; and they have reason for both. The floods in Bengal proper have played the very mischief with what is known as the *deshi* crop, and the shrewdest speculators are convinced that it will turn out an average of only four annas, which means a shortage of eleven lakhs of bales in the whole outturn. Now by the beginning of the new year the number of looms in Calcutta will be increased by 5,000, and the local demand will be greater by at least four lakhs of bales. Then, it is said that the crop in Eastern Bengal will be hardly an average one owing to the lack of steeping water in the rivers. All these limitations and disabilities will, it is expected, reduce the total outturn to 80 lakhs of bales which will mean that there will not be enough jute to go round. Dear jute and dear coal make a combination, which may well terrify those mills which did not take the precaution to lay in heavy stocks when jute was comparatively cheap. The mills have had a most prosperous half year, and the world demand for bags is so good that the profits of the next half year are sure. But it is the hereafter that is troubling the managing agent. If the present level of price for the raw material is maintained to the end of the year it will be a blue look-out for shareholders, who will probably curse the extensions of looms in old mills and the erection of new mills. It is right, however, to tell you that the generality of managing agents believe that the present quotations for raw jute are fictitious, and that there will be a collapse before very long.

COAL SHAREHOLDERS.

There is rather more anxiety among the managing agents of coal companies, and many a company which has just emerged from the shadows, is trembling at the prospect of being again down the vale as a result of the visitation which I have been describing. It will be cruel luck if these fears are realised, for the struggle since the debacle which followed the great boom of 1908 was long and painful. There are scores of Government officials, bank clerks, engineers, and middle-class people generally, all over Bengal, who are still paying for their folly of speculating wildly in coal shares during the boom. After long and weary waiting these unfortunates had the supreme joy to see the shares they held being once again quoted on change, owing to the all round prosperity of the industry during the first half of this year. Their hopes revived that they might still be able to get back a bit of their own. And here now comes this disaster to dash the cup from their lips. Some people never are but to be cursed, and in this category must, I am afraid, be put the holders of certain Bengal coal "babies" which were born during the boom. That some of our coal companies will profit considerably by the plight of their rivals is obvious; the only question in regard to them is, How much? Looking at the situation from a detached point of view, one may be allowed to express a hope that the damage in the Jherriah field is not so bad as most brokers think. If there is good reason to believe that the output will be materially curtailed, those agents of railways who indented for foreign coal last year will have a passing good excuse to repeat their unpatriotic action, simply to spite Calcutta.

(*Continued on page 9.*)

DISASTER TO STEAMER.

PASSENGERS DROWNED IN THEIR CABINS.

CAPTAIN ESCAPES.

VESSEL SINKS IN THREE MINUTES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Juneau, Alaska, says that the steamer "State of California", while travelling at full speed, struck an uncharted rock in Gambier Bay and sank in three minutes.

The passengers were asleep, twenty-five or more being drowned together with twenty-seven of the crew.

The cargo and mails were lost.

The vessel is valued at half a million dollars.

The Captain and forty others escaped in rafts.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

MINISTERS HOLD AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Chinese Ministers from the various European capitals, excepting the Minister in London, who is prevented from attending by pressure of business, are holding an informal conference at Geneva with a view to discussing foreign topics affecting China generally and enabling the Ministers to work more in unison. The future recognition of the Republic and the loan question are being discussed; but it is emphasised that the meeting is quite spontaneous and is in no way due to instructions from Pekin.—Reuter.

HARRY THAW'S ESCAPE.

SUSPECTED COLLUSION OF GATE-KEEPER.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Thaw's mother has received a letter from him implying that he is going to take a rest cure at the Thaw family's country seat in Pennsylvania.

Thaw evidently regards himself safe outside New York State as the difficulty of extraditing a mere lunatic is enhanced by the Glyn-Sulzer imbroglio, both claiming the right to investigate the affair and arrange for his re-capture.

There is growing evidence of collusion in Thaw's escape. It appears that the asylum gate-keeper, whom Thaw overpowered, allowed ten minutes to elapse before informing the asylum authorities, who found the telephone wires cut when they wanted to raise an alarm.—Reuter.

WORLD'S PEACE.

KAISER AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Toasting the Emperor Francis Joseph at a banquet in honour of the latter's birthday, at Hamburg, the Kaiser said:—"We have to thank, in no small measure, the Emperor Francis Joseph for the preservation of the peace of Europe during the Balkan War. As a faithful ally of Austria-Hungary, this gives us particular cause for rejoicing, and we look hopefully to the future, because the might and activity of the old and tried alliance uniting Germany and Austria-Hungary will be preserved for the peace of the world."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS AT CAPE TOWN.

A WEEK'S FESTIVITIES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 19.

The Australian warships "Australia" and "Sydney" have arrived at Cape Town. A week's programme of festivities has been arranged.—Reuter.

CHINESE REFUGEES IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.

Sun-Yat-Sen and GeneralsChenchimai and Huanghsing have arrived at Yokohama secretly, and are coming to Tokio.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, Aug. 18.

Two hundred Punjabis have returned from Canton.—Reuter.

BURDWAN RELIEF WORK

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND CATTLE LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The latest official communique on the Bengal floods states that the number of lives lost by the flood at Bankura amounted to seventy-one. Nearly one thousand cattle have been lost and it is estimated that several thousand huts have been destroyed.

Three hundred volunteers from Calcutta have opened a relief centre at Burdwan. Mr. Wares, District Magistrate, has placed at their disposal one thousand rupees from the relief fund and has promised to give them further help if it is wanted. The Magistrate stated that the loss of eight lives has been reported to him up to now.

The Government, besides an allotment of five thousand rupees to the relief fund, have sanctioned a loan of a lakh for re-building the huts and mud-houses.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO WASHINGTON.

SETTLEMENT SUGGESTIONS REJECTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Mexico City says that Mexico has handed a letter to Mr. Lind, demanding the recognition of the Mexicad Government, and has sent another direct to Washington. These are regarded here as an ultimatum, as the United States is given until midnight to recognise the Mexican Government.

It is understood that a refusal means severing all relations.

A telegram from Washington states that the officials deny the receipt of an ultimatum.

Mr. Bryan announces that he has only received the news of President Huerta's rejection of the American suggestions for a peaceful settlement of the revolution.

President Wilson and the Ministers take the view that the Government has done all that a friendly neighbour can, and the only interest of the United States now is to protect lives and property, claiming indemnities for losses and withdrawing the American citizens.—Reuter.

SIKHS FROM CANADA.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

A largely attended and representative meeting of Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans was held last evening at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, to hear the three Sikh delegates from Canada and support their representation regarding the grievances of Indian emigrants to that country.

Sardar Baghail Singh, the Sikh talukdar of Oudh and rais of Lahore, presided over the meeting, which lasted nearly three hours.

One of the delegates described how Indian settlers in Canada were prevented from bringing their wives and children by the Canadian Government, and insisted that the journey from India must be performed by a continuous route and on through tickets, neither of which was available.

Sir Protul Chunder Chatterjee, retired Judge of the Chief Court, moved the principal resolution expressing sympathy and sorrow at the hardships of Indians described by the delegates, and adopting a memorial for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Another resolution appointed a deputation to arrange for the signing of the memorial and to wait on the Viceroy on some suitable occasion.

RANGOON DURBAR.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS BY LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

The officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Shaw, held his first Durbar this evening at Government House in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Government officials, non-officials and members of the mercantile community. There were about one hundred ladies also present in the gallery. Some sixty presentations were made for meritorious services.

Among the recipients of Honours were the following:—Lieut.-Col. MacNabb, —C. S. I.

Major Mullen and Mr. J. T. Obernard, —C. I. E.

Mr. E. A. C. Walker,—I. S. O.

Deputy Inspector Austin and Deputy Inspector G. E. Litchfield,—King's Police Medal.

Major G. L. Cattell and Rev. J. E. Cummings,—Kaiser-i-Hind medals.

Kin Maung Sawbwa of Ming Mit, —title of K. S. M.

Mr. G.R.T. Ross of Rangoon College,—vote of thanks certificate for ambulance work in India.

At the conclusion of the presentations the Durbar was declared closed.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

News has been received here that Professor P. D. Gune, of Ferguson College, who proceeded to Germany as a Government of India scholar for prosecuting post-graduate studies in Sanskrit, has passed the necessary test for the degree of Ph. D. of the Leipzig University. He will be the first Ph. D. to join the staff of Ferguson College. Dr. Gune will leave Germany on September 12, returning to India on September 26, after and absence of about three years.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

The main line between Bangalore and Jalarpet Junction has been blocked at Gudupully station since 2 a. m. this morning, owing to the derailment of No. 8 goods train, which left Bangalore at 10 o'clock last night. Passengers and mails due in Bangalore at 6 a. m. to-day arrived five hours late owing to transhipment. Very heavy rain fell during these operations.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

MACAO TYPHOON.

HAVOC WROUGHT ON SEA AND LAND.

150 PEOPLE KILLED AND HOUSES DESTROYED.

HONG KONG, Aug. 19.

A typhoon, of a velocity of 105 miles an hour, has swept over here. Some lighters and junks foundered, but the most destruction was done at Macao, where 150 persons were killed or drowned. The new sea wall near Barraform and several houses collapsed, while junks and fishing-boats were wrecked.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

COVERING DESPATCH FROM LORD CREWE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The final issue of papers in connection with the Sitapur case, including Sir John Hewett's explanation, was made this morning. The following is the covering despatch from Lord Crewe to the Viceroy:—

My Lord,—With reference to the correspondence ending with Your Excellency's telegram of July 18, 1913, on the subject of the case of Chutkan Singh and Sikhdar Singh, convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, I forward, for the information of your Government, a copy of a statement which I have received from Sir John Hewett, late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The full and able explanation which Sir John Hewett has given of his action in connection with these proceedings satisfies me that the case, in all its aspects, received from him a most careful and anxious consideration, and that in deciding not to transmit to your Government the petition for mercy addressed to it on behalf of the convicted persons, he acted under a full sense of personal responsibility and followed the course which, in his judgment, met the requirements of justice and also conformed to the instructions of the Government of India for the disposal of petitions for mercy in capital cases. These instructions may be differently interpreted. Had Sir John Hewett elected to suspend the execution of the sentences and to throw the onus of confirming or modifying them on to the Government of India his action would have been justified, and I adhere to the opinion which I have already expressed that this would have been the wiser course. But I have no doubt whatever that he exercised his discretion with a sole eye to the right discharge of his duty.

I propose to present the statement to Parliament along with the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners and other relevant papers, and having done that, I shall consider the matter as closed, except as regards the general question of the rules at present governing the transmission of petitions for mercy in capital cases. This was the question raised by Sir Henry Cotton in drawing attention to the case, and in my despatch No. 175 (public) of July 11, 1913, I have pointed out the defects of the existing rules and have requested you to undertake their revision so as to make it clear that a local Government must invariably transmit a petition for mercy, however late received, when it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by the High Court or an appeal preferred by the local Government against an acquittal in a lower court.

I shall be glad if you will deal with the matter with as little delay as possible. A consideration of the circumstances of the case under reference has impressed me with the necessity for removing the ambiguity of the present rules and placing the position and responsibilities of local Governments in dealing with cases of this kind beyond doubt.—Yours, etc.—CREWE.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE BURNT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

Last night a railway carriage belonging to Mr. S. J. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, caught fire while standing on a siding and was burnt down to the wheels. Mr. Mercer's cook lit a fire and went out to make purchases. The engine of an arriving train was used to throw water on the burning carriage, but all efforts to save Mr. Mercer's property failed and his loss is said to be considerable.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The death has taken place of Lieut-Colonel A.B. Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, from heart dispase

[The late Lieut-Colonel Alfred Bruce Sangster was born on October 22, 1865, and received his first commission on November 10, 1886. He was appointed to the Indian Army in January, 1888, and in May, 1903, was appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi.]

Bombay and Poona sportsmen will be pleased to hear that Jack Taylor, the jockey, has added yet another victory to his list of winnings, namely, the Challenge Cup for Arabs the big Arab event, at Colombo last week.

The Hansa Line steamer "Rippenfels," Captain R. Groven, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York met with from Socotra strong monsoon and light moderate weather.

ASSURANCES TO BULGARIA.

PROMPT RUMANIAN EVACUATION.

TURKISH EXPLANATION OF ADVANCES.

To allay the perturbed feeling in the Bulgarian capital, Rumania, as will be seen by the telegrams below, has given assurances which should ease the situation in that quarter.

The news of the Turkish advances is however borne out, though whether the Grand Vizier's explanation will prevent a conflict between the Bulgarians and the Turks remains to be seen.

SOFIA, Aug. 19.

Rumania has assured Bulgaria that the evacuation will be completed by Aug. 28. She will indemnify the population for all the losses sustained, and will hand over the railways to-morrow.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.

The Grand-Vizier emphatically denies that troops have advanced into Bulgaria proper, but admits that the right bank of the Maritza, as well as Demotica and other strategic points north of it have been occupied. He adds that this is solely to defend the Railway, which follows the right bank of the Maritza.—Reuter.

"SLAYER OF BULGARIANS."

ATHENS, Aug. 19.

Unbounded enthusiasm was displayed on the King's entry into Athens. The streets were thronged with crowds carrying miniature Greek flags and laurel branches, the people crying "Long live Constantine the Great" "Long live Constantine, the slayer of Bulgarians."

The royal procession went to the Cathedral where a *Te Deum* was sung, and subsequently to the Palace, crowds running behind the cortege and shouting for joy.—Reuter.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 19.

Rumania has ratified the Treaty of Peace.—Reuter.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.

The Emperor, on the occasion of his birthday, has appointed Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand Inspector-General of the entire armed forces of the country.—Reuter.

POSSESSION OF ADRIANOPLE.

ANTI-BULGARIAN DEPUTATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A deputation from Adrianople has arrived in London, representing the Turkish, Greek, Jewish and Armenian communities, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the Powers with a view to the retention of Adrianople by Turkey.

In an interview with Reuter, the deputation said:—"When we have been to the Foreign Office we shall lay before the English Press documents and photographs proving the Bulgarians guilty of cruelties and atrocities not surpassed during the bloodiest periods of history. If Adrianople is restored to the Bulgarians, every man, woman and child will flee the country before them. We have seen them once; that is enough."—Reuter.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, Aug. 16.

The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated with great devotion in Secunderabad yesterday. A Pontifical mass was sung in the morning and a procession in the evening preceded the Pontifical Benediction. It started from St. Mary's Cathedral, passed Oxford street and making a detour reached the Bishop's palace in Bastian street, where was erected a temporary altar for the reception of the sacred statue of the Madonna which was carried on the shoulders of European soldiers, the processionists numbering several thousands. The band of the 64th British Pioneers was in attendance all through. As the procession retraced its steps to the Cathedral the "Ave Maria" was sung and played alternately. The whole spectacle was solemn. The holy function terminated with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by His Lordship the Bishop. Thanks to Fr. Margari, the vocal and instrumental music was well selected and rendered.

It now appears settled that H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will arrive here on the 29th October. During his three days stay Lord Hardinge and suite will put up in Falaknama Castle and after that start for Aurungabad to visit the Ellora Caves. The official programme is not yet out.

In my last I referred to the contest of the All Saints' team and the "F" Company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Nizam College Football Tournament. Against expectation, the referee has pronounced against all Saints by disqualifying their captain for a year—a decision which is not accepted by the majority of those who witnessed the game from a close of vantage better than that of the referee himself.

It is said that H. H. the Nizam has been graciously pleased to command that a reward of Rs. 500 should be given to those of the British policemen who detected and seized a large sum of money in gold specie and other articles of importance at Wadi junction, in September 1912, which were being conveyed secretly to Bombay at the instance of a wealthy lady here.

The eldest son of Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chenoy, who came by a serious accident resulting in a compound fracture of the right thigh bone, is now progressing favourably.

Captain D. Finglas who was unjustly deprived of the command of one of the Surfi-Khas regiments nearly three decades ago has now been reinstated, and, what is better, has succeeded Mr. Mumtaz Ali Beg with the rank of Major. After relinquishing command of a regiment, Captain Finglas was attached as an assistant to the Inspector-General of District police.

CAWNPORE RIOT TRIAL.

HOW THE POLICE FIRED HIGH.

STONING OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 19.

Proceedings in the Cawnpore riot charges were opened to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Special Magistrate.

Mr. Haque, on behalf of the defence, prayed for time to prepare for the examination of the magistrate of Cawnpore.

The Magistrate intimated that there would be time in any event as nearly four days would be taken in recording the statements of 107 accused persons, and the defence would not be called upon to cross-examine witnesses before Monday.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, Superintendent of Police, who said that on August 3, he was stationed in Cawnpore, and was aware that there was going to be a meeting at Idgah. He did not anticipate any riot, though while the meeting was going on the witness received a telephone message from the Kotwal to keep the police in the lines ready. The meeting was held at Idgah on Sunday. He inspected the police lines every Monday, and preparation for that inspection was made on Sunday, which involved all the equipment, especially that of the mounted police, being taken to pieces. Many of the men went out on Sunday. On the particular Sunday morning, the very first thing he did was to order a parade to test the number of men they could turn out. Witness gave his parade order first without receiving any message from the Kotwal. After the parade the men were held in readiness, and were to remain in the lines till ten o'clock. Afterwards witness returned to his bungalow, and from there went to the District Magistrate with some files connected with different matters. The witness had received a message on the telephone that the audience at the meeting was being induced to go to the mosque after the meeting. The actual message was that certain people were going round the outskirts of the crowd asking the people to go to the mosque. He went to the Magistrate and Collector and found him in.

THE PROCESSION.

Before he left for the Magistrate's bungalow he heard that the procession had started and after a considerable time a sub-inspector rode up and gave certain information. He received two or three reports in connection with the mosque. As a result of these reports the Kotwal was sent for. Witness and the Magistrate rode towards the scene of the occurrence. At the Kutcherry they were met by sowars, and soon after by the armed police who had been called out from the lines. There were about sixteen sowars and 120 men of the armed police. Witness and the Magistrate cantered up to Gillis Bazar Chowki followed by the sowars and armed police. When they arrived at the chowki, the mob was on the ground to be occupied by the new road. The District Magistrate alone rode towards the crowd. Witness wanted to ride forward with him, but the Magistrate sent him back. The Magistrate then went some distance ahead and after a time bricks were hurled at him. He was forty paces in front of the witness. He stood there for a minute, then turned round and beckoned witness to go up to him. The din was fearful. The witness went up and his men followed; all met at a distance of 30 paces from Gillis Bazar Chowki. On the District Magistrate turning his back the throwing of stones increased more than ever. The District Magistrate then gave witness orders to fire. He, therefore, turned his men round and formed them up for a volley. The District Magistrate had to shout his order. Some constables near the Magistrate hearing his orders immediately fired in the air. Several others followed suit, firing mostly high and hitting high. The men had no blank cartridges.

The crowd increased and began to attack the police who were driven back. The only thing that could save the situation was for the sowars to charge, and witness ordered those who had carbines and swords to charge. They charged with drawn swords. They went on charging in the direction of the mosque. They did not get to the mosque. They did not get to the mosque in one charge but the effect of the charge was to clear the mob on the right. He could not see what was on the left. They met a check near the demolished portion of the mosque from which a large crowd was throwing stones. More sowars followed. Witness saw bricks falling on the policemen while they were firing, and he too got several knocks. When the mob had cleared away, the first thing he did was to whistle cessation of the firing.

Nazir Ahmed, police constable, said he saw stones being thrown at the Kotwal, and he too was struck by a brick and became unconscious.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, District Magistrate, who deposed that he came to know of the meeting of August 3 (Sunday) either on Saturday or on Friday previously. Witness then spoke of the assault with bricks. Continuing he said that firing commenced, but it seemed to be ineffectual. He looked round and saw the men were putting their carbines to their shoulders and were taking aim. Both he and Mr. Dodd ordered the men to fire lower. It was practically impossible to make oneself heard. The police were meanwhile feeling uncomfortable and they gradually began to get back.

At this stage, Mr. Dodd called and signed to the sowars to charge. The Kotwal and Mr. Dodd then went round to the sowars and with a shout led a charge. This charge on the right, with the intermittent fire that was going on the left, had the effect of checking the movement of the general mob towards them, but a number of individuals actually came on and witness saw some of them assaulting some policemen. The police on the left followed. He saw a constable hitting a man on the ground and witness stopped him. After giving orders about the removal of the injured and seeing that his orders were obeyed, witness went towards the mosque. Witness saw that bricks were being thrown from the inside of it. As far as he could recollect, the brick-throwing ceased as he arrived near the mosque. A little intermittent firing was still going on as the police spread out on the open ground. This was stopped at once. Up to the time that the police, after opening fire, were driven back by the crowd, he did not see any man fall. The final stand was made at the mosque and consisted in bricks being thrown from the mosque at the police. Witness then referred to the arrest,

Sanda Singh, Jailor, District Jail, Cownpore, proved the correctness of two lists which had been prepared under his supervision.

Counsel for the Crown intimated at this stage that the only other witness he would examine was Captain Simpson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, who was at present in Lucknow, but was expected very shortly.

The Magistrate intimated that on the next day he would examine the accused.

Some of the accused have applied for bail to the Sessions Judge who has given notice to the Public Prosecutor and will hear the arguments to-morrow.

The Court rose for the day at 2-30 p. m.

DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

PERFORMANCE OF A FAMOUS BARRIE PLAY.

The Dallas Comedy Company again played to a crowded audience at the Excelsior Cinematograph Theatre last evening when every one was both charmed and thrilled by the delightful humour and the compelling incidents which are developed in Sir J. M. Barrie's play "What Every Woman Knows." The comedy itself is throughout a subtle satire of a certain type of Scottish character, the hard self-engrossed Scotsman, whose every thought and impulse are centred on his own career, and who becomes eventually that somewhat commonplace but always interesting figure, the successful self-made man. Side by side with him we have a study—this time in a woman—of another type of Scot, the inscrutable and seemingly stupid Scot, who in this instance developes into a singularly generous and sacrificing creature with a wealth of instinctive wordly knowledge, which could never be suspected beneath her modest and insignificant exterior. These are wonderfully interesting and life-like sketches, while they are constantly adorned by those telling epigrams in quaint turns of homely speech, which are so characteristic of the author.

John Shand, the central character, is as we first see him a typical poor Scottish student, studying at Glasgow University in the winter, and earning his living as a railway porter in the summer. We are given a vivid sense of his extraordinary determination when we see him stealing into the house of his family's bitter enemy, so that at the dead of night he may read in its library the books, which he is too poor to obtain. He is discovered, and his enemies, the Wylies, successful Scottish quarrymen with a quick perception of the man's possibilities offer him friendship and assistance on terms. He is to have £300 with which to complete his education, and in five years he is to be bound to marry, Maggie Wylie, a plain unwanted girl, if she still desires to take him. Six years later we see John Shand a member of Parliament and a successful business man. To Maggie, whom his rugged strength had immediately attracted, he has become her idol, as she tells him her ideal. She however, feels what he in fact admits, that he does not love her, and with a woman's readiness of sacrifice she offers to release him. She even tears up the "legal document," in which they had set forth the terms of this strange engagement, but to John Shand's nature a bargain is a sacred thing. So he keeps his bargain, they are married and settle in London. Shand soon becomes a rising man in the House, while his wife, still provincial in speech and plain in manner, is content with the humble role of his secretary, subtly feeding his conceit that all his success is due to his own force of character alone. Then Shand falls in love with a fashionable young woman, insipid and shallow, but for the time is so obsessed that he is determined to sacrifice wife and career. The ingenuity of his wife contrives to send him to a country house where he is to prepare his, as yet, greatest speech, with his new love as his companion and inspiration. A fortnight of his constant society is enough to tire the lady, while the speech is an utter failure. It is forcibly shown to Shand that it is his wife's well-concealed assistance which has given the burnish to the weapons which have won him his career, and he is horrified that he is less strong and less perfect than he thought he was. So he returns to his wife with some show of a newly awakened tenderness, but one suspects that it is still the career and the efficient secretary which dominate his ideas; while she, poor soul, with all her cleverness, seems content.

The Company, in spite of the difficulties of the Scottish vernacular, gave to the play an adequate representation. Mr. Henry Dallas effectively produced all the ruggedness and force of Shand's temperament, but one thought that the difference in the Shand engrossed in self and the Shand engrossed in passion might have been more clearly delineated. The most successful work of the evening was undoubtedly that of Miss Nell Compton, who seemed to have a clear understanding of Maggie's very complex character and gave a consistent presentation of the part. Messrs. Geoffrey Guise, J. W. Austin and Robert K. Ashby did well as the three Wylies, while Mrs. Henry Dallas had the attractive part of the Comtesse de la Briere.

To-night and to-morrow the company will give a farcical comedy, "The Glad Eye" which, like "Baby Mine," had a very long run in London.

On Friday, Mr. Dallas will give us a demonstration of the versatility of his company. As a rule "The Mollusc" is preceded by a short one-act play. On this occasion, the "curtain raiser" will take the form of a "song scena," in which Mr. Reginald Denny and Miss Irene Haisman will incidentally give illustrations of some of the more or less eccentric dances which have lately become almost a craze in London drawing-rooms, notably, the "Gaby Glide."

BOREGAON RAILWAY COLLISION.

TRIAL OF THE GUARD BEZONJI.

ACCUSED'S CONDITION AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Aug. 19.

At the resumed hearing of the case against K. Bezonji, guard of the goods train, which collided with a passenger train at Boregaon on April 30 last, before Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate of Akola, witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence by Mr. M. P. Walsh, barrister.

Mr. John MacNeill, District Locomotive Superintendent of the G.I.P. Railway at Bhusawal, examined by the defence, stated that a train travelling at from 30 to 35 miles an hour could be stopped on the level within 90 yards by a full application of the vacuum brakes, and on an up gradient of 1 in 150 in a few yards less. There were two blocks on each wheel and eight blocks to a carriage. He saw only the debris of the goods train. He also saw an open 40-ton bogie at Boregaon station on the morning of May 18, 1913. That wagon was empty at the time. The buffers and shell on its frame were doubled up.

Mr. Arthur Cecil Harrison, signal and interlocking inspector, who was next examined for the defence, stated that his carriage was attached to the 322 up transhipment goods train on the morning of April 30. His carriage was third from the end. There were only two brakes behind it. When the train was standing he was lying down and a light flashed across his face. This woke him up and he got up and got a drink of water for himself and his wife, who was also awake. He did not try to see what had caused the flash of light. He believed it to have been caused by the brakesman waving a white light. He never saw the guard at all nor did he look out for him. He immediately lay down again. He could not say what time it was when he was roused. He could not say how long after that it was that the accident occurred. He remembered having told Captain Reaney that he had seen a white light, but he did not remember having told him that he saw the guard with a lamp in his hand.

LIGHT ENGINE HELD UP.

The next witness, Alfred Dowling, guard of the light engine, stated that he left Yavalkad according to his time at 4-51 a. m. He was held up outside the Boregaon distant signal for ten minutes. It took him about eleven minutes to get from Yavalkad to the distant signal. He was about two telegraph posts away from the distant signal and could see the semaphore arms and lights. After moving forward he could see the home signal post. He had under the rules to keep a memo book in which he entered his time. About two minutes after his arrival at Boregaon he heard about the accident and he then went to the scene. On the way there he met Guard O'Neill of the passenger train who told him further about the accident. It was so bright by that time that he had no need to use his hand lamp. Guard O'Neill was also without his hand lamp.

When he got to the scene of the accident he saw Mr. and Mrs. Harrison who had been injured, and then while he was attending to Mrs. Harrison he happened to look across and saw the accused guard, Bezonji, lying on the ground and heard him groaning. He was lying on the ground about six or seven yards from Mrs. Harrison. Driver Conroy was with Mrs. Harrison, and supporting her when the witness arrived. He bandaged the accused's wrist and head, as he was injured. The accused could not give witness a coherent reply to anything that witness asked him.

SIGNAL ARRANGEMENT.

The court examined Mr. Ramchander Krishna, station-master of Akola. Witness identified the working time table and stated that it was in force for 5 months and 3 days from March 8. He had been 37 years in the G. I. P. Railway Company's service, and had been 32 years a station-master. The signals were generally lowered to admit a train after the "train entering section" signal had been received, provided there was no train due from the opposite direction and if a train was due he waited. Whatever train whistled first was admitted. This was the rule which was followed by all station-masters.

In cross-examination by Mr. Welsh, witness said that he did not know what the station-master on duty at Boregaon might have done with regard to the lowering of the signals. He had only said what he ought to have done. If a station-master had a train waiting outside his distant signal, he could lower the signal for it to enter, without waiting for another "train entering section signal."

PUMP DRIVER'S EXPERIENCE.

The pump engine driver at Boregaon was the last witness examined for the defence. He said he was on duty from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. on the day in question. He lit up the boiler of the engine at about 4 a. m. The goods train had come to a standstill and he saw a man dressed in white carrying a red light going towards Katepurna. He thought that he might be a driver or a guard but did not know who he was. He could see the tail and side lights on the brake burning properly. The brake van was about two telegraph posts away from his engine. He did not see the man, who had gone with the red light return. He heard no explosion. He went down the well to oil the machine there. While he was in the well he heard a loud noise, and quickly ascending to the top saw that a collision had occurred. The collision occurred about twenty-five to thirty minutes after he had seen the man going with the red-light towards Katepurna. After the collision, a pipe connected with his engine broke, and the engine started moving at a great speed, he stopped it and then went to the scene of the collision. He saw a memsahib lying near a broken pipe, and the European driver from Bhusaval was supporting her in his arms. The accused lay on the ground some distance away from the memsahib. He had a bleeding wound on the forehead and a European guard came from the direction of the railway station, and bandaged his head. Within about

4 or 5 minutes many of the villagers of Ani had gathered at the spot. He rendered no assistance but went to the the railway station to send a telegram to the loco-foreman at Badnera about the breaking of the pipe. His pump engine was only about fifteen paces from the railway line.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. C. George, Railway Police Inspector, witness said that he did not hear either engine whistle.

PLACING OF DETONATORS.

Mr. M. P. Walsh, arguing on behalf of his client, said that the accused stood charged under Section 101 clauses (a) and (b) of the Railway Act with having disobeyed the rules which lay down the measures to be taken for the protection of trains, and with neglecting or omitting to take proper steps to protect his train. The prosecution had sought to establish two points, namely, that the side and tail lamps of the accused's brake-van were either not burning at all, or that the lights were so dim as not to be visible to the driver of the passenger train, and that the accused's failed to put down fog signals to the rear of his train to warn any approaching train to stop. Of the eleven witnesses examined for the prosecution, there were only seven, who could speak of their own knowledge on those points. Counsel thought it could be taken as established that no one concerned heard the explosion of a fog signal. Accused had admitted that he could not fully carry out the rules, and had placed three detonators half a mile behind his train as he was recalled by his driver's whistle, and had time to place only one detonator about a quarter of a mile from his train. They had it on the evidence of the district traffic superintendent, Mr. Berton, that if the accused acted as he had stated, he, under the circumstances, did all that was necessary. The fact of the placing of the detonator could not be contradicted by the prosecution as they had failed to take any steps to see whether the accused did actually place the detonator on the line.

QUESTION OF LIGHTS.

As to the lamps on the accused's brake-van they had the positive evidence of two prosecution witnesses, the assistant station-master of Katepurna, Manohar Sadasiv Atmaram, and of the driver of the goods train, M. Sorabji, and also of the defence witness Subhan Hamal that the lamps were burning brightly. The evidence of Atmaram must be taken as that of an independent witness, who had no concern in the matter one way or another, and therefore worthy of all credence. Against that evidence they had the equally positive evidence of Driver Conroy and his fireman Yasin Khan, another prosecution witness. Guard O'Neill and brakesman Mohinuddin, who also gave evidence for the prosecution, made no statement on the subject. Now both the driver, Conroy, and his fireman were interested in stating that they could not see the light of any tail-lamps on the rear of the accused's brake.

Counsel again adverted to the second point, namely, the putting down of fog-signals. Before dealing with the positive evidence connected therewith, Mr. Walsh asked the court to bear the following facts in mind in considering the evidence: that the accused could not possibly have been inside his brake-van at the time of the accident, as he would most certainly have been killed, as were the hamals who occupied the brake with him, the brake-van being admittedly reduced to splinters; that as a transhipping guard the accused was a selected man, and that with extra duties thrown on him he had constantly to be on the alert, and that with an officer of the railway, Mr. Harrison, travelling with his train, he would be more cautious than usual.

Mr. Walsh submitted that there was a great deal of confusion as to the exact time that the collision occurred, and the matter had been still further complicated by the difference in the time kept at Boregaon and Katepurna respectively. Mr. Barton had stated the difference to be about five minutes but he could not say whether either was correct.

Mr. Slaney reserved judgment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SCHEME OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the University Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice Chancellor, presiding.

The fellows considered the re-adjustment of University terms, and according to previous notice, Dr. Harold Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That the report of the committee appointed by the Syndicate to bring forward detailed proposals with a view to making the academical year begin on some day in June and holding the University examinations now held in November every year in March and April be approved and adopted."

In moving the proposition, Dr. Mann said that by carrying the resolution they would be able to utilise the last months of the year, namely, November, December and January, as well as February.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Principal S. G. Burrow had given notice to move certain amendments, but he said that after hearing Dr. Mann, he believed that the proposal, by a slight alteration, would suit all, and he would therefore withdraw the amendments which he intended to move and suggest that the first term should begin a little later and the second term a little earlier in June and that could be done by a separate proposal in future.

By the permission of the Senate the amendments were allowed to be withdrawn.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Professor R. S. Cree Brown had given due notice of his intention to move amendments relating to dates.

Mr. Brown suggested that both his amendments might be voted upon together. The amendment sought to remove one or two deffects contained in that excellent report. According to the report of the committee the practical examinations for the degrees of B. A., B. Sc., &c. would have to be conducted in April, and the first half of April was not a disirable time, at least that was the experience of those who live in Bombay. The examinations should therefore be held earlier and that could be achieved by commencing the terms a little earlier.

Principal Robertson and Dr. Scott were in favour of the original proposition, Mr. Robertson remarking that it was a fair compromise between the suggestions made by principals of the colleges in the north and the south, respectively. Dr. Scott observed that all the necessary improvements were suggested by the committee.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar supported the amendment.

Sir Pherozesha Mehta supported the original proposition which, he said, was a well considered and most suitable resolution to pass.

The amendments were put to the vote and defeated.

Dr. Mann's proposition was then carried.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

The Senate was proceeded to consider the scheme of the development of the University post-graduate studies.

In the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies it was proposed as follows:—

The Syndicate feel that any proposals in this connection which they make ought to be regarded as tentative and subject to revision each year. It is not until the attempt to secure suitable lectures has been made and the courses of lectures have been actually delivered, that the strength or weakness of the arrangements will be seen.

The report of a committee of the Syndicate which dealt with the subject on August 21, 1912, suggested three forms of post-graduate teaching: (1) Courses of lectures by eminent professors of British universities who would visit India for this purpose: (2) Inter-collegiate lecture to be delivered in the main by members of the staffs of the colleges of the Presidency and to be paid for by the University appointments being temporary. (3) University professors holding permanent appointments. The committee however, recommended that such permanent appointments should be postponed till the expert adviser had made his report. The proposals of the committee were accepted by the Senate on September 30, 1912, and submitted to Government. The Government of India in their letter (Education) No. 93-C. D., dated December 31, 1912, approved provisionally this triple scheme, but they suggested that the inter-collegiate lecturers should hold permanent appointments and they reversed the amounts allotted by the Senate to the lecturers from Europe and India respectively.

CLASS OF TEACHERS.

The Syndicate have now reconsidered this scheme, in the light of the views, expressed by the Government of India, and with a view to more detailed proposals. They think that for the promotion of post-graduate study the University requires three kinds of teachers.

Professors of high distinction occupying permanent appointments to which high emoluments are attached. The function of this class of teachers would be principally to organise and carry out research, secondarily to train students in the work of research, and thirdly, to give lectures in which the professor not only would teach students but would give to the public indications of the results of his work.

Readers to deliver courses of lectures on the special branch of learning in which they are interested with a view to the assistance of students entering upon research work or conducting special studies. These lecturers would be selected from distinguished scholars in Europe.

Lecturers.—The Syndicate feel the university will have done only a little to establish post-graduate teaching when it has provided such readers. Their courses will be few and in the main limited to such aspects of the subjects as interest the lecturer himself. These lecturers would be drawn in the main but not wholly from the staffs of the colleges of this Presidency.

In the current year it is proposed that an attempt shall be made to bring into operation only the second and third parts of the scheme. With the limited funds at the University's disposal and with the object of not undertaking more than can be well done, the Syndicate recommend that it shall, to begin with, concentrate its post-graduate energies on a small number of branches of study only.

Principal A. L. Covernton, according to previous notice, moved as recommended by the Syndicate: That the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the Syndicate be empowered to take steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein.

DISPOSAL OF GRANTS.

In support of the motion, Principal Covernton said that the scheme placed before them was approved of by all members of the Syndicate. Mr. Covernton then gave a history of the whole question from the time that the Government of India inquired about the utilization of the Imperial grant.

The Sydicate, Mr. Covernton continued, considered a letter from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), dated December 31, 1912, and the letter from the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, dated February 7, 1913, both with reference to the utilisation of the Imperial non-recurring grant of three lakhs, and the recurring grant of Rs. 45,000; and also with reference to other grants to the University by the Government of India. Two letters referred to above dealt with the recurring expenditure proposed by the Sydicate under four heads. The first two heads already been disposed of the expenditure on the Library being in the hands of an enlarged and representative Library Committee, and the Senate having itself disposed of the question of the expert adviser. The Syndicate have so far confined themselves to the methods of carrying out the scheme of post-graduate study under University auspices by the appointment of University lectures for the year 1914.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni seconded and remarked that the scheme was drawn up after a very careful consideration, and it must be adopted as a revision had been promised every year.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar had given notice to move an amendment to the effect that the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be adopted subject to certain modifications.

Mr. Welinkar said that his amendment was meant as suggestions, and it was not necessary to note upon them. He would explain what the suggestions were for.

Dr. Mases seconded the amendment.

Mr. Natrajan was in favour of adopting the scheme, but at the same time expressed a hope that better arrangements would be made for the lecturers next year when the scheme came before them for revision.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar having addressed the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor adjourned the discussion until September 6.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

ATTACK ON SHANGHAI ARSENAL.

The "North China Daily News" of July 24th says:—At 10 o'clock last night the Southerners renewed the attack. The scene of operations on this occasion was St. Catherine's Bridge, where after dark members of the southern army had been seen taking cover behind the Chinese houses. Ahead of them on the road to Lunghua, and evidently up to the railway line, which they had been holding earlier in the day, were their advance posts. Shortly after ten o'clock occasional shots between the outposts of the two forces were heard, but all of a sudden this developed into a fierce fusillade.

Within a few moments all the southern troops at the Bridge had disappeared, evidently having gone forward to reinforce their comrades. In the darkness it was impossible to tell how the fight was progressing or whether the fire was telling on the opposing sides to any extent. The rattle of shots from the rifles was ever and anon broken by the whirr of the quick-firers, and later on the field artillery came into the concert, throwing shrapnel into the scene of action and all round about. After the firing had gone on for perhaps half an hour the big guns boomed out, whether from the forts or men-of-war was not apparent, and shortly afterwards there was a slight lull. Altogether the firing went on sharply and furiously for about three-quarters of an hour but at the close it was impossible to judge of the success of either party, the only indication being that up to 11-15 p.m. the southern soldiers had certainly not retired upon St. Cathrine's Bridge.

While the fighting lasted there was a considerable danger zone. At the end of Route de Zicawei the French authorities have erected a barricade of cement drain pipes, and in a little encampment in a wooded spot opposite is a mitrailleuse, manned by volunteers and marines. For those who failed to take advantage of the cover afforded there was the greatest danger, for shots were flying all round whistling in the air, and again and again coming to rest with a heavy thump in the trees. A shrapnel shell burst just behind the church near the bridge, while part of one of these struck the mound behind which the volunteers were resting.

BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

The magnitude of the operations of the opposing forces was clearly demonstrated among those who took up positions behind the firing lines 500 yards from the French Sicawei Creek-road. In the moonlight, soldiers were to be seen moving in and out of the entrenchments carrying stretchers. From 11-45 until ten minutes to one o'clock nothing in the nature of actual warfare occurred, the northerners remaining quiescent and the Southerners contenting themselves with attempts at sniping. Little real advantage was gained by the Southerners and for this success they had to count casualties at 10-30 when the guns from the men-of-war in the river first boomed out and again at 11 o'clock and five times between this hour and midnight. Before the Northerners ceased their reply to the at taking forces two shells were directed rather badly as they flew several hundreds feet above the heads of the rebels lighting up the sky when they burst perhaps a mile from their objective.

Although the casualties were probably heavier than for an engagement of similar duration the previous night neither side gained any advantage.

In spite of the warning issued by the Municipal Council with regard to foreigners proceeding to points outside the settlement, quite a large number of people got within what might be termed the danger zone. Amongst these was a German whose name has not transpired, who ventured along the Sicawei Creek-road past Pont St. Catherine where the sailors of the French men-of-war have taken up a position. A quarter of a mile up the road he was struck, apparently, by a ricochet bullet. He managed to make his way back to Pont St. Catherine where the French police at once conveyed him to hospital.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARSENAL.

REBELS BEGINNING TO DESERT.

As far as could be learnt the principal part of the fighting during Wednesday night and yesterday morning was confined to the district between St. Catherine's Bridge and the northern gate of the Arsenal, although at times the engagement became general, and shots from the field guns of the rebel forces ashore were directed against the men-of-war. Starting about 10-40 p.m. the firing continued with intervals until about 5 a.m., while again yesterday morning a resumption was made, the loyal troops evidently attempting to bring off a surprise attack on the enemy.

As a result of the heavy firing many of the southern men deserted. But those who are left in the St. Catherine's Bridge region on the rebel side are in cheerful frame of mind, taking their position under the fire of the Arsenal guns in the most philosophical manner.

The firing from the Arsenal during the night was much heavier than the previous night. Having established their position on the roads leading from the gates, the Government forces advanced field artillery, and from the guns they threw 12 and 16 lb. shots in the direction of the rebels. By this time they seem to have learnt the lesson of aiming fairly low, but in the dark it was impossible to see the effect of their fire. On the Lunghua-road from the bridge is situated the Tungwen College, and at the time of the night attack in the district held by the rebel troops this suffered severely as a result of the cannonading. It is stated that over 100 shells struck it, probably all shrapnel and the walls have been riddled. The few people who remained inside took the precaution of lining one of the rooms where they assembled with heavy Japanese matting and quilting, and this although it would be no protection against a shell, would stop any splinters. Apparently the inmates came through the firing without injury.

By noon on Wednesday the Government troops, who had pushed out from the north gate of the Arsenal, that is the one on the Lunghua-road, had reached the railway line, and under cover of their fire at night they seem to have advanced further, driving the rebels back from the railway. Daylight showed this to be the case, and at this point it seemed as if the plan of the Arsenal defenders were to turn the flank of their opponents and drive them back on St. Catherine's Bridge and thence towards the Chinese City.

THE MORNING'S ENGAGEMENT.

From five o'clock onwards a lull ensued and by ten o'clock it was rumoured in the district that the sides had agreed to a cessation of hostilities until 2 p.m. This rumour was widespread, and the result was that the curious Chinese population as well as a few foreigners passed the French barricade and swarmed along the roads which only a few hours previously had been a scene of danger from the flying shot and shell.

All went well until 11 a.m. At this stage the rebel troops were a few hundred yards from the railway line which crosses the Lunghua-road about a quarter of a mile from the north gate of the Arsenal, and their advance guard consisted of about fifty men with a quick-firer occupying the road close to a building bearing the sign "the Central Store Biscuit Factory." The men lay in a field which, being a couple of feet lower than the road, afforded them protection, and nowhere could be seen a happier set of individuals. To the onlooker they readily indicated the position occupied by the opposing troops, and they seemed absolutely free from care and eminently happy.

About 300 yards to their rear were 200 or 300 troops in a field, while along the connecting thoroughfare were groups of men.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

From a position in the direction of the railway, where the Arsenal men were completely concealed by houses, trees and dense vegetation, shots suddenly rang out, and bullets whistled over the heads of the rebel soldiers. At first it seemed only a few chance shots, such as are being discharged almost all day, but hardly could the civilians who had ventured so far make any retreat than from an extended line, from the Lunghua road and 200 or 300 yards in the direction of the Arsenal wall, volleys rang out.

Then was seen a regular "sauce qui peut" on the part of the 200 or 300 Chinese civilians who had come to see the situation. As they fled along the roads dozens of bullets whistled overhead, nor was the position rendered the more comfortable by the sound of shots striking the road within a few feet of where people were standing or rather running. In doorways and behind the stone pillars of gates refuge was sought, while all the time the fusillade continued and, every moment, seemed to come nearer.

No time was wasted by the rebel troops in bringing up reinforcements; the soldiers rushed along the road to support their comrades in the thick of the firing, and every now and again a soldier would halt, rest against a tree and let off his rifle in the direction whence came the firing. They could see no sign of the enemy, and it is to be doubted whether their fire could have any effect, except to increase the danger for the fugitive pedestrians.

For a good half hour the firing continued quick-firing guns and field artillery coming into action, while later on from the direction of the Arsenal some shelling took place. Once more those in the shelter of the French marines at St. Catherine's Bridge found the bullets raining close to them. Some even striking the matsheds within a few feet of where bluejackets and civilians were lying, while in the country all round about the peasants sought refuge behind mounds, for the bullets were spreading over a very wide area.

After the firing had been in progress about half an hour the rebel troops received reinforcements from the City and very shortly afterwards all became quiet. What had happened in the way of casualties or the capture of positions could not be ascertained from the fact of the very excellent cover afforded by the nature of the country and that a comparatively small number of troops were scattered over a fairly wide area, it is doubtful whether losses were heavy or any real advantage gained.

As a result of the fighting over night the casualties on the side of the Arsenal totalled only nine wounded, who were dressed by the officers of the Red Cross Society. No record of the wounded or killed on the side of the rebels is available, but the French stationed at St. Catherine's Bridge report that no wounded were brought out from there. There is, however, another quarter that they lost heavily in the fierce firing to which they were subjected.

MANY CIVILIANS KILLED.

One outcome of the second assault on the Arsenal was that all yesterday a considerable area of country surrounding it was absolutely clear of the rebel troops. The latter had a small party in the Huchinying, a camp on the road to the Arsenal from the Chinese Bund, but beyond this they had no outpost. The remainder of their men were at the West Gate of the City, and this left the station of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway untenanted, but undoubtedly under the command of the Arsenal. In a curved line from the West Gate of the City to St. Catherine's Bridge and slightly beyond, the forces of the rebels were disposed, all, however, some distance from the Arsenal.

Once more the mortality among the civilian population of the district is believed to be great, although it might have been imagined that all the non-combatants would have left such a scene of peril. At the various hospitals many wounded civilians have been received, and search parties going to the points where the troops were actually engaged state that among the soldiers lying there, dead and wounded, were several civilians

NIGHT ATTACK FROM THE CITY.

A few minutes after the rebels at St. Catherine's Bridge on Wednesday night had opened their attack, the forces from the West Gate of the City, where they had retreated on Wednesday morning, advanced, making their way towards the railway terminus, whence the entrance to the Arsenal can be attacked. As in the rest of the country over which engagements have been spread, trees and houses at this point served to conceal the objective of the rebels. With them they had several guns and their first object seems to have been to throw shells into the Arsenal. Occasionally from the neighbourhood could be heard a crash where one had struck but early in the engagement at any rate the aim of the gunners was decidedly at fault. Shell after shell passed over the Arsenal and splashed into the river not far from where the gunboats were lying but so far as can be learnt did little damage.

Under cover of this fire the infantry of the rebel forces made its way forward towards the Arsenal. Earlier in the evening a visit to the precincts of the fortress had shown that the Government forces were well concealed among the trees, which are very numerous at this place, and it is more than likely that when the attack was delivered riflemen were again placed there. However, the principal part of this engagement was probably the artillery duel which took place.

THE MEN-OF-WAR.

By midnight the men-of-war in the river came into action, directing their shell fire over the Arsenal and between it and Nantao, whence the attack came. From the Arsenal a determined fusillade upon the rebel attack was also kept up, but it appears that the greatest amount of damage was done by shrapnel, most of the wounds attended to indicating this.

Until about 6 a.m. the firing was kept up from either side, but by this time the rebel troops had decided that they could not succeed in their attack. Although at one time they had approached fairly close to the lines of the Government forces, they had been driven back leaving their dead and wounded scattered here and there on the field.

Yesterday a barricade of hand carts was erected on the Arsenal road near the Huchingying, the furthest outpost of the rebels in this locality, in preparation for a sortie from the Arsenal.

REBEL HEADQUARTERS FIRED.

The pause in the firing in the afternoon gave the now reinforced rebel time to arrange an attack upon the Government troops, and starting about one o'clock they advanced from the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's Bridge towards the railway. They covered the ground in skirmishing order, but the Government soldiers had made their position secure, and under their fire the rebels were forced to retire on the village near the bridge.

The rebels now opened a shell fire on the Arsenal with two guns, which they had brought up and posted on the south side of the creek just below the bridge. Most of the shells are believed to have fallen short of their objective, but the replying fire which they drew from the Arsenal guns resulted in a bad blow to their side. Up to this point the headquarters of the rebels had been the Hunan Guild, a large building on the Lunghua road only a few hundred yards from the bridge. This was shelled by the Government artillery, and by two o'clock it was untenable. Flames soon burst from all over the building, and from points of vantage in the French Concession the fire could be seen, a huge volume of smoke showing up and indicating that the place was doomed.

At this stage of the engagement the fire of the Government forces was admirably directed, and the rebels found it necessary to retreat further towards the City. Having lost their previous headquarters they now established themselves some distance away in the White Cloud Temple.

The excellent flanking movement which had been initiated on the opening day of the fight had produced the best results. Evidently the disaster which overtook the opening attack from the side of Lunghua had had a bad effect on the troops there, for yesterday it was reported that the Pagoda district was clear of the rebel forces. Doubtless many had joined hand with the soldiery at St. Catherin'es Bridge, but many more are believed to have fled, and a camp in that vicinity was, as early as yesterday morning, found to be absolutely deserted.

MORE DAMAGE BY STRAY SHELLS.

The indifferent shooting of the combatants led to further damage to foreign property yesterday and although in no single instance was the damage very great it occasioned much alarm and a fair amount of inconvenience. No fatalities are reported, but a cat is stated to have been killed by a spent shell. As was the case on the previous day most damage was done in the French Concession. The house of Mr. Levy in Rouse des Soeurs was struck in the rear and the furniture of one room was destroyed. It was here that the cat was killed. A shell narrowly missed the promised of Mr. H. M. Gorton, No. 39, Rue Eugene Bard, and fell into the yard. Mr. H. L. Fletcher, who resides in Route Vallon, had a shell burst immediately above his house. But for the height at which the shell was flying the consequences would no doubt have been very serious. A shell from the guns of the rebel forces fell on the Changkahpang Wharf shortly after midnight. It struck a pillar and entered a godown, ripping up the concrete floor. Some little time later the men on duty saw two other shells enter the mud below the wharf and several others just fall short of the buildings and happily fly into the water. The greatest fears have all along been enterained for the foreign buildings in the vicinity of St. Catherine's Bridge, particularly for some of the mission establishments which have been at times in the direct line of fire. Yesterday afternoon's artillery operations resulted in the Women's Union Mission house, which is occupied by Miss Irvine and situated on the Arsenal Road having a very narrow escape. One shell practically demolished the gate house, while a second entered the drawing room but happily failed to explode. In the same vicinity the house known as Stevenside was hit by a shell, which exploded just under the back steps, but fortunately did no injury to any of the inmates.

The French power station and tramcar depot are in the direct line and during the period of heavy firing shells burst at frequent intervals above and around the works. It was, at times, unsafe to cross the compound; one shell burst in front of Mr. Clement, the Traffic Manager's house, while fragments of others penetrated into the bacteriological laboratory and the boiler room, causing much damage. Shrapnel shots entered the General Manager's office, and the Accountant's offices, where all the clerks were forced to leave work. The dwellings in the compound, occupied by Messrs. Harrison, Tardiveau, Trochet and Clement, the roof of the carshed, and the house of the sub-Manager were all peppered by rifle shots. Many shells also burst dangerously near the new water tower. Two of the cars, Nos. 25 and 8, were struck on Avenue Paul Brunat, while on Avenue Dubail, car No. 1, narrowly escaped, the shells bursting above and around it The waterworks station at Tungka doo is completely isolated. Supplies have however, been sent to the people in charge. Many shells burst above the place.

A STORY OF TWO REVOLTS.

ROMANCE IN CHINESE LIFE.

The adage that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good was never more clearly exemplified than in a case that came to light recently. A middle-aged Manchu and his wife were separated in the revolution of 1911 and united again in consequence of the present disturbances. The story is a pathetic one, and it serves to show some of the cruelties perpetrated by the revolutionary soldiers two years ago.

The particulars, as given to the Police, show that the Manchu in question held Mandarin rank and lived with his wife, the daughter of an ex-Toatai under the old "regime," in Nanking city. The night before Nanking was taken the Manchu went away to make arrangements for an escape to Shanghai, but he was never permitted to return to his home. He fell into the hands of the revolutionaries and was ordered to be shot. The day following that on which the city was taken, he was placed against the wall of the Drum Tower and a firing party of six drawn up. The order to fire was given and the Manchu fell with half a dozen bullet wounds in his body. He was presumed to be dead and the body was carried away by coolies anxious to possess themselves of his clothing. The man, however, was not dead, although one hand and a leg were so badly mutiliated that they had so be amputated. He bought the coolies' silence by telling them where his valuables were stored away, and when the siege was raised and the city gates were again thrown open the maimed man succeeded in making his way to Shanghai where he has since lived by begging. He was cautioned by the Municipal Police on one occasion, and on leaving the Settlement he divided his attention between the Chinese city and the French Concession.

On the day that the Manchu was shot his house was raided by the rebels, his wife was taken prisoner and the premises were burned down. The woman was carried off and subjected to most brutal treatment by the soldiers. It was only when the order was given for the return of the troops to their native provinces that she escaped. She had been informed that her husband was shot and presuming that she was a widow, she married a merchant in Kinkiang. When the trouble broke out a week ago in Kinkiang the merchant arranged for the woman to be sent to his relatives in Shanghai and she arrived here yesterday accompanied by an amah. As she was making her way to the West Gate of the city along the Quai de France she was accosted by a beggar whose maimed limbs were exposed to excite the charity of passers-by. The woman stopped to give him a coin when the beggar gave a shriek, and called upon the woman to recognize him, as her husband. A touching scene ensued, the woman throwing herself on the ground and crying hysterically. A crowd gathered quickly and as the story became known the greatest interest was manifested. The Police had the greatest difficulty in dispersing the people, and it was not until the beggar and his newly-found wife had been removed to the Police station that order was restored.

The beggar was in tatters and presented a strange contrast to his wife, who was dressed in the most luxurious manner. As soon as the shock of meeting had passed away, the Police, at the instance of the woman, called a carriage and the beggar is said to have been removed to Shantung Road Hospital where his wounds are to be properly attended to, and everything done to restore him to health.

This romance of the revolution has created a great amount of interest among foreigner, as well as Chinese, and as soon as the beggar is declared fit to leave the hospital a home will be found for him and his wife, who at once communicated the fact of her re-union with her husband to the merchant of Kinkiang.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jabir Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (22-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian offices at Salonika is suspended (6-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayoil Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed ...	20	m	1	5	28	5
			1	16 a	27	5
Thurs ...	21	m	1	35	26	4
			1	39 a	27	0
Fri	22	m	2	7	26	0
			2	4 a	26	6
Sat	23	m	2	44	25	7
			2	33 a	25	11
Sun	24	m	3	28	25	
			3	7 a	25	4
Mon	25	m	4	26	24	8
			3	48 a	24	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	20	m	6	48	17	5
			7	26 a	17	4
Thurs ...	21	m	7	15	17	11
			7	54 a	17	5
Fri	22	m	7	43	18	8
			8	19 a	17	7
Sat	23	m	8	13	19	7
			8	49 a	17	9
Sun	24		8	48	20	6
			9	28 a	17	11
Mon	25	m	9	35	21	5
			10	27 a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 4m.
21 (Thursday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 3m.
22 (Friday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 2m.
23 (Saturday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 1m.
24 (Sunday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 0m.
25 (Monday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 59m.

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POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macviesr, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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"MILKMAID"

ACROSTIC COMPETITION

(HIDDEN TREASURE)

The Preparers of the above-named well-known Brand of Milks and other Milk products request the readers of this Paper to spend a few of their leisure moments in writing acrostics on the word "MILKMAID."

An acrostic is a poem of which, if the first or last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence, and the following is an example:—

Milkmaid is a household word that every wife should know
In fact it is the purest Brand it makes the children grow
Lords and Ladies, Peers of Realms and Rajahs clad in silk
Kings and Queens and Potentates all use this Brand of Milk
Many so called substitutes of spurious names and make
Are put before the public, so beware what Brand you take
If offered others "Just as good' refuse them and
Demand, your dealer to supply you with the best—the "Milkmaid" Brand.

"MILKMAID" is not only the name of that well-known Brand of Condensed Milk, but also of Sterilized Natural Milk, Beautiful Rich Thick Cream, etc.

You may send in as many attempts as you like, but each attempt must be accompanied with labels taken from tins purchased of any Milkmaid preparation to the value of Re. 1-8.

The composer of the best attempt will be awarded a prize value Rs. 150 and 50 consolation prizes are also offered.

August 30th is the closing date of this competition and the result will be published in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" only on Saturday, September 6th, 1913. The Advertising Manager of Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be the judge in this competition, and his decision must be accepted as final.

All communications to be addressed to MILKMAID ACROSTIC, P. O. Box 336, BOMBAY.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XVI.

It did not take Lena's sharp eyes very long to see the lines of dejection and weariness in Dora Fulton's face.

It would have been perfectly obvious to the most casual and disinterested observer that her marriage had not brought her happiness.

Lena was not in the least surprised. As she had once told Peter in a fit of bitterness, it was the exception, and not the rule. As the car moved slowly from the railings, she felt a sort of satisfaction that the woman by her side had found the experiment a failure, as she herself had done.

"Men are all the same, my dear," she burst out, impetuously. "A delusion and a snare. Heaven knows why we, woman, get married at all."

Dora laughed ruefully.

"Because we hate to be pointed out as old maids," she said, with surprising candour. "Look at Vivienne Argyle. You don't mean to tell me you'd rather be the spinster she is than yourself?"

Lena shrugged her shoulders.

"Oh; Rodgers will marry her when he's tired of fooling round. She's too good for him, but I suppose, as you say, it's better to mary a beast like he is than be handed down to the grave as a flat-chested old maid."

"Somebody told me that she's rather keen on Peter Constable," said Fulton's wife, constrainedly.

Lena opened her sunshade with an impatient click.

"What rubbish!" she said, briskly.

"Peter's a confirmed bachelor."

An odd sort of smile crossed the elder woman's face.

"Do you think so?" she asked.

"Of course." A sudden spot of colour dyed Lena's cheeks. "He hasn't a halfpenny in the world, to start with, and—"

"That won't prevent him marrying."

"It will. I know Peter." There was anger in Lena's voice. "He's not a prude but he's always hated the idea of marrying a woman for her money."

"I did not mean that."

"Goodness alone knows what you do mean," said Lena. "And, anyway, we don't want to talk about him. Tell me about yourself what happened in Venice? Why have you come home so soon? Hasn't Fulton behaved himself?"

"He behaved admirably," said Dora, bitterly with sudden memory of her brief honeymoon. "I suppose it's I who have been the fool all along."

She stopped, clasping her exquisitely-gloved hands in her lap as if in sudden pain. "Lena," she went on, after a moment, as if the words were wrung from her, "I don't in the least know why I'm telling you all this. I suppose I can't have any pride, but I feel that if I don't tell somebody, I shall go mad. Heaven only knows why Robert married me or I him, for that matter. There isn't a particle of love on either side. He told me frankly the day after our wedding that he'd only cared for one woman in all his life. I don't know who she is. I'm too heart-sick to care. But it drives me mad to think that I've got to live with him all the days of my life. Why, I might live to be ninety!"

"You'll get used to it," said Lena. Her voice was sharp but not unkind. "I've been through it all, and I was only a young and inexperienced girl. After a little while you'll manage to have quite a good time, and not care a snap of the fingers what he does." She broke off, and for a moment looked out over the green park with wistful eyes. "Peter knows who the woman is," she said, with sudden abruptness.

"Peter!"

"Goodness! Don't you know that he and Robert were as thick as thieves? They were always together at one time. In fact"—she gave a hard laugh—"at one time I wasn't sure which of them you meant to marry," she added,

"We're all a little bit in love with Peter," said Fulton's wife, laconically.

Lena frowned. She leaned suddenly forward.

"Here comes your bridegroom," she said.

Fulton was strolling towards them along the footpath.

He looked very smart and debonair as the car stopped, and he came up to the door hat in hand.

"Beauty in the Row," he said, lightly "How are you, Mrs. Adair?"

"I am always well." said Lena, brusquely. She shook hands with him. "But I nearly had a fit when I met Dora just now. What on earth will people say"

"That we are very sensible, I should imagine," Fulton answered, carelessly. "Venice was an oven; the heat nearly killed Dora."

He looked at his wife, but she seemed not to have heard

"It's hot in London, too," said Lena, maliciously. "The only cool spot is on the river, I should think."

She thought of Peter and bit her lip.

Fulton seemed somehow to guess the trend of her thoughts.

"Where's Peter?" he asked.

Since his return to London he and Peter had not met, though twice he had rung up Peter's rooms and been told he was away.

Lena leaned back against the luxuriously padded side of the car with a carelessness she was far from feeling.

"At this moment," she said, "I believe he is lying full length in a punt, smoking cigarettes. That was his intention."

Fulton laughed.

"Was there ever such a lazy beggar? But you don't mean to tell me he is alone?"

"I never said so." Her angry eyes met his defiantly. She knew that Fulton was deliberately annoying her. "And, as a matter of fact, he is not alone. He's with Miss Dean."

She never quite knew what made her repeat Mrs. Gates' flurried admission, unless it were a longing to show him that she was perfectly cognizant of Peter's movements.

She was certainly not in the least prepared for the effect of her words upon Fulton.

His careless face paled; a flame of amazed anger crept into his eyes.

"Miss Dean!" he echoed.

"Yes." Lena felt as if someone had laid a cold hand upon her heart.

"Is she a friend of your as well?" she asked, casually.

Fulton had recovered his self-possession almost as soon as he had lost it. He smiled raising his brows.

"I've heard Peter speak of her," he said "It's quite an old affair, I believe."

"Really!" Nobody could have guessed from Lena's face or voice the sudden pain that seemed to convulse her from head to foot. She was sure Fulton was lying, and yet——Oh, if she could only see Peter, just for a moment, and hear the truth from his own lips! She forced herself to speak again.

"May I give you a lift? No? Well, then, well then, we'll drive on."

Fulton raised his hat and stood aside; the car moved slowly away.

Dora glanced at her friend's face, and saw the quivering of her lower lip.

"Don't notice what Robert says," she said, hastily, "You know what he is. I'm quite sure it's all nonsense."

Lena drew a deep breath.

"Men are all the same," she answered, fiercely. "There's not one of them good, and true, and straight."

She laughed with sudden shrillness.

"After all, what does it matter?" she said, flippantly. "We're here to-day and gone to-morrow and nobody cares."

Dora smiled sadly shaking her head.

"But sometimes 'to-day' is such an endless, endless time," she said. soberly.

CHAPTER XVII.

But Lena was wrong in her surmise as to what Peter was doing at that precise moment.

He was in a punt on the river certainly, but he was energetically unpacking a luncheon basket and setting out lunch.

It was an ideal day for the river, gloriously sunny, with just a faint breeze that stirred the long grasses on the banks and leafy trees overhead.

Betty had never seen anything so beautiful as the backwater between Wargrave and Henley; the slow drifting with the stream had seemed like an enchanted dream.

She had taken off her hat, and was lying back on the red cushions, the soft breeze just stirring the wavy hair on her forehead. Peter looked at her a great many times, and once he stifled a big sigh. He was building his happiness on the edge of mine; he know perfectly well that his garden of Eden ended on the verge of a precipice down which he must sooner or later be flung helter-skelter but he set his chin doggedly and refused to do more than just glance at it.

He paused for a moment with a tin of pineapple in one hand and a murderous-looking tin-opener in the other, and his thin, boyish face grew wistful as he looked at Betty.

She was gazing up at the leafy canopy overhead. Apparently she had forgotten all about him; her blue eyes were dreamy, one arm was bent beneath her head.

"What you are thinking about?" asked Peter, abruptly.

Betty started and flushed faintly.

"I was thinking about Devonshire," she said.

"Oh!" Peter sat back on his heels, his monocle dangling. "About the little cottage with the roses over the porch?" he asked. "And the room with the wide window-seat, and the patchwork rug in front of the fireplace? I haven't forgotten it, you see, although I was only "there once."

It must have seemed very small to you." she said, wistfully. "But—it was my home, you see, wasn't it?"

"I've often thought about it," said Peter, honestly. "And the silhouettes and china your aunt showed me. What became of all the things when—when she died?"

"I had to sell them. There was hardly any money you see. I knew we were poor, but I never knew we were so poor till I had to manage things for myself. Mr. Clarence—he is the lawyer who used to come and see us occasionally—advised me to sell everything, so I did. Auntie left them all to me. I hated selling them, but what could I do?"

"You were quite right to sell them," said Peter, stoutly. "It was a ripping little cottage, though, wasn't it? Perhaps some day you'll go back there—when—when——"

He broke off.

A distressed flush dyed her face. She sat up.

"Let me open that tin," she said.

She stretched her hand towards him. It was a deliberate effort to change the conversation.

Peter fell to his task again vigorously.

"I may be a useless kind of chap," he said, with feigned anger, "but I do really believe I can manage to open this."

He made a job at the tin, and the tin-opener slipped and cut his finger. Betty cried out in dismay.

"Oh, look what you've done!"

Peter dropped the tin and swore good-naturedly under his breath.

He fumbled for a handkerchief and bound it clumsily round his hand.

"If you'll just tie it," he said, heroically."

Betty knelt on the cushions.

She unfastened the clumsy bandage and wound it up again neatly; then she took the tin and opened it in business-like fashion.

"You'll have to let me see to lunch after all," she said, laughing.

Peter subsided on to a heap of cushions.

In spite of the fact that he had previously vouched for a big appetite he touched hardly any food.

"It was too jolly hot to eat," he declared —simply grilling!

Betty laughed.

"Robert must find it very hot in Venice," she said.

Peter was lighting a cigarette. He dropped the match overboard, and it fell into the water with a little hissing sound. He watched it float away down-stream with dazed eyes. He made no attempt to answer. Had his life depended upon it, he could not have spoken at that moment.

"Have you ever been to Venice?" asked Betty.

Peter turned round and mechanically fumbled for another match.

"Have I? Oh, yes, lots of times. I went with Robert once."

"And is it very beautiful?"

Peter considered.

"It's rather a smelly place," he said at last vaguely. "With lots of canals and palaces and churches and things. I didn't care for it particularly."

"I suppose you've been nearly everywhere there there is to go?" she submitted after a pause.

Peter smiled. "Well not nearly every where. I went half-way round the world once. I always meant to do the other half when I came into a fortune. I suppose I shan't ever do it now though...."

"Why?"

"Well for one thing, the fortune's gone to my cousin."

"Oh, I remember you told me. You said he was married, with a large family."

"That's the chap."

"But you might get another fortune mightn't you?"

"I might, but it's not exactly probable."

Peter knocked the ash on his cigarette against the ride of the punt, "Shall we go on." he asked. "Or would you rather stay here for a while?"

"I'm quite happy here, thank you."

Betty packed the plates together, and started washing them in the river Peter, leaned a ross and took them from her.

"I'm the butler," he said. "I'm a real dabster at washing up."

He rolled back his sleeves and prepared for work, but his bandaged hand hampered him, and once again Betty had to come to the rescue.

"I don't know whatever you would do without me," she said, laughing.

Peter's face grew suddenly grave.

"No," he said, "I don't know what I should do without you."

Their eyes met and he made a little impulsive gesture as if he would have caught her hand in his, then he pulled himself up sharply, and rose to his feet with a smothered exclamation.

"I say," he said, "have you looked at this field? Isn't it ripping!"

Betty deserted the plates and stood up beside him.

On the right a wide field stretched away in the sunlight. The grass was long and yellow with buttercups. Mild-eyed cows stood knee-deep in it, whisking their tails to keep away the flies. A cluster of forget-me-nots grew on the bank-edge with their roots in the water.

Betty pointed to them.

"I should like some of those," she said. "They are my favourite flowers."

Peter caught hold of a bough hanging low down above their heads and sprang ashore.

"I'll gather them for you."

He picked a large bunch and handed them to her across the strip of gently lapping water that divided the boat from the bank.

"They just match your eyes," he said, with sudden eloquence.

Betty laughed.

"I think you'd better come back in the boat," she said, seriously. "If anyone sees you there trespassing, we shall get into trouble."

"I don't care," said Peter, but he obeyed, and took his place once more amongst the cushions.

Betty had packed away the luncheon plates, and folded the cloth neatly over them. She sat down with a little sigh.

"It's just—beautiful!" she said, looking down the bend of the river before them with rapt eyes.

A duck with a brood of young ones clacking around her was fussing amongst the weeds. A little brown moor-hen popped its head out of the long grass and vanished again timidly. Far away in the distance a dog barked.

"I should like to stay here for ever," said Betty.

Peter made no answer. He was smoking fast and furiously. Behind his head his hands were clasped together so hard that the knuckles stood out white.

"Mr. Constable," said Betty, with sudden irrelevance, "whose photograph is that on the mantelpiece in your sitting-room—the one in the silver frame?"

Peter frowned.

"In the silver frame—which one?" His mind groped vaguely round. "Who is it?" he asked, helplessly. "A chap in a motor coat!"

"It's very pretty," Betty told him, with enthusiasm. "It's the portrait of a lady in evening dress, and it's signed 'Lena.'"

(To be continued.)

Messrs. G. Haigh and Sons, Limited, fire screen and picture-frame manufacturers, Southall, have distributed 540 fully-paid-up shares among their employes "in appreciation of services rendered."

Punting at Thames Ditton (Surrey), a visitor secured a 3lb. trout, which leapt into his punt.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan districts only), including Native States for the season of 1913-14. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates represents some 7·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Sowings continue in South. Reported area 1,627 thousand acres in British districts and 12,000 acres in Native States; about 21 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Favourable early rains and high prices induced larger sowings everywhere. Crop sown seasonably in second fortnight of June in North and a fortnight to month later in South. Crop thriving in North but break needed in places for weeding. Elsewhere just germinating.

PUNJAB COTTON.

First forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1913 on an average of five years ending 1911-12, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 6·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

Area.—The weather during the sowing season was exceptionally favourable. Thunderstorms in the second week of March helped sowings on irrigated land which generally take place at the end of March, while heavy rain in the third week of May and the setting in of the monsoons early in June stimulated unirrigated sowing. Favourable climatic condition combined with prices led to a large increase of sowing, and at the end of July the area under cotton in 25 British districts was estimated at 1,561,800 acres, to which must be added 13 600 acres conventionally estimated for three districts which submit no returns, total 1,565, 400 acres against an estimate of 1,256,600 acres at the corresponding period of last year. But the present figure is probably an underestimates and the actual area sown is probably not less than 1,750,000 acres. Out of 1,565,400 acres 1,161,400 acres are returned as irrigated and 404,000 acres as unirrigated—an increase of 13 and 74 per cent respectively on last year's areas.

Notes by divisions.—The important divisions are Ambala, Lahore and Multan. In Ambala the irrigated area has increased by 30 per cent. and the unirrigated by 181 per cent. Most of the unirrigated cotton is grown in this division and the abnormal rainfall in May and June led to exceptionally large sowings. The increases in Rohtak and Gurgoan amount to 700 and 500 per cent. respectively. In the Lahore and Multan divisions cotton is nearly all irrigated. In the former the total increase of irrigated area is 26 per cent. due to increases of 50 per cent. in Amritsar and Gujranwala. In the latter the total increase only amounts to 4 per cent. increases of 98 and 30 per cent. respectively, in Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan, due to inundation canals running well, being counterbalanced by decreases in Lyallpur and Multan. In the former district the water-supply for the Chenab Canal was short, while in the latter the irrigation canals ran badly.

Crop prospects.—The season has so far proved exceptionally favourable and the crop is everywhere flourishing. Bollworms are not likely to make serious attack this year.

Native States.—The area in five Native States is estimated at 165,500 acres as compared with 97,500 acres at the corresponding period of last year, due to increases of 100 and 70 per cent. respectively, in Patiala and Jind, where the crop is of most importance.

LADIES' CORNER.

NURSING KNOWLEDGE THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD POSSESS.

Nowadays it is one of the generally recognised duties of parenthood that the girls should receive as good an education as the boys; and after school-days this education is sometimes extended to special classes in cookery, domestic economy, or some of the many arts and crafts which have taken the place of the embroidery-frame and the still-room. But there is one thing in which the girl of to-day has no trainings unless she takes it up altogether as a profession, and that is, nursing. Yet what household is there which is not at times visited by sickness? Not a serious illness or operations; when the services of a trained nurse are necessary; but those ordinary things which confine a person to his bed for a week or two, during which time his comfort and happiness depend largely on the way he is looked after.

THE INSTINCT ALREADY THERE.

It is not every one who can afford two guineas a week for a trained nurse and even when they can, what woman is there who does not experience a pang of regret as she hands over the care of a child, mother, or father, to a stranger. And how often one hears the bitter cry, "If I had only known" The instinct for nursing is implanted in women just as much as housekeeping, cooking or sewing, but any sort of preparation for it never enters into the calculation of those who are concerned with the training of girls for ordinary home life, Consequently when a case of sickness occurs in a family the women are nervous, afraid of doing harm, entirely ignorant of what the symptoms indicate, so a nurse is hurriedly summoned, and the whole household disorganized, when perhaps all that is needed is a little common-sense knowledge.

GIVING OUT VITALITY.

The elements of nursing first concern the nurse herself. Some people think you should never smile in a sick room, and are always trying to compress their faces into an expression of doleful commiseration. But true sympathy takes the form of hopefulness for the future, and a readiness to ease the present burden, both mental and physical. For certain it is that physical suffering causes mental distress, and the patient needs to be lifted above it. It is wonderful what an amount of vitality can be infused into a sick person by the ministration and even the presence of a vigorous, unselfish confident nurse. She seems to bring into the room a whiff of the wholesome, normal, healthy life of the world, chasing away the noxious, enervating fumes of disease and despair. But to do this she must be healthy herself; she must fill her lungs with as much fresh air as possible; she must be fearless of harm to herself, confident in her strength and power of endurance, and her ability gained by study and observation, to render skilful service. There is no work which gives such intense satisfaction as the relief of suffering and the restoration of the sick to health.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is stated that the Ceylon Government has a scheme for the recruitment of labour direct from India under consideration. At present no particulars are available.

Bankipore has decided to have two life-sized statues of Lord and Lady Hardinge to be erected in a park, and a club with a library attached.

Rangoon now boasts a postal motorcar service, that is to say, the mails are carried from the station and the jetties to the G. P. O. in beautiful bright red cars.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has sent an invitation to the Viceroy to honour his State with a visit in the course of his Viceregal tour in Southern India.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Rangoon Motor Cycle Club, the question of a distinctive badge for the club was discussed. The design presented by the Sub-Captain, Mr. H. Pope, which is similar to that of the Royal Automobile Club except that in place of a wheel within the laurel wreath, a golden pagoda has been substituted, was adopted.

Perhaps one of the biggest and most ticklish projects which the Calcutta Improvement Trust Special Committee has had to deal with since its appointment is, says the *Englishman*, the improvement and beautifying of the area round Kali's Temple. The Committee held ten meetings and invited and considered the views of the different bodies interested in Kalighat and the Temple. If the improvements and extensions are approved by the Corporation and given effect to it is probable that Kali's Temple will become an even more famous place of pilgrimage than it is at present.

The Second Battalion Notts and Derby Regiment (late 95th Foot) has had a ram as its pet, says a contemporary, since 1858. Derby, a fine, stout, upstanding animal, afterwards marched 3,000 miles with the 95th across Central India, fought thirty-five battles with other rams, and was never conquered. Derby was decorated at Poona by General Sir Julius Raines in 1862 with the Mutiny Medal and clasp for Central India. His end was sad, for while the Regiment was stationed at Hyderabad he was found at the bottom of a well, drowned. The present pet, Derby XI, now wears the shield and a magnificent coat bearing all the Regimental Honours, worked in silk by the ladies of the Second Battalion.

As at present arranged, the formal ceremonial opening of the Indo-Ceylon new route via Rameswaram will take place during the second week of January next or a date to be fixed hereafter. It is possible that in the beginning it will be opened only for passenger traffic, goods traffic being reserved to be authorised to be carried later on. All the viaducts have been completed with the exception of the Scherzar Roller bridge, which is in course of construction under the supervision of an American representative of the Scherzar Company. It is expected that the bridge will be ready in about two months; and possibly, the trains will run over this bridge direct to Rameswaram until the opening of the through route to Ceylon. Mr. Greene, the General Traffic Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, and Mr. Stracy, Chief Engineer for construction on that Railway, visited the Pamban viaduct works recently and were met by Mr. T. J. McCloughin, Acting Agent, and Mr. J. Lewis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, all of whom inspected the works.

A Mahomedan society was formed a little time ago, says a Batavia correspondent, under the name of "Sarikat Islam," whose motto is "Java for the Javanese." The establishment of this society is the natural outcome of a long-cherished desire on the part of the natives for greater freedom and political advancement. The natives have borne their grievances against all outlanders for a long time with patience and forbearance. They have endeavoured to dominate, or at least to obtain an equal footing with John Chinaman, who holds a preferential position but in this they have dismally failed. For this state of things the natives have really themselves to blame as they are altogether a sleepy lot, and the Chinese have collared all the most remunerative channels of trade and industry and at present give employment to thousands of the "Sarikat Islam's" brethren, who through their inherent laziness remain coolies instead of masters. The ostensible aim of the society is to create a national feeling, to strive to elevate the common people, and to secure peace and prosperity for the permanent inhabitants. So long as the members confine themselves within these limits there should be no cause for apprehension, but it is to be feared that far more ambitious, insidious and far-reaching plans are being secretly pushed forward which are sure to bring them in collision with the Government, who have not yet taken the society very seriously.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

The disaster at Burdwan and the deluge in the coalfields made no difference to the young bloods who did not abate an iota of their football enthusiasm, or their esurience for bioscopic entertainment. The picture palaces have been crowded night after night, there being a perfect furore to see the great film of "Quo" Vadis, which our enterprising Parsee impressario, Mr Madan, is showing at the Elphinstone. The esoteric disciples of Madame Dagmar, the pythoness at the Conservatoire, tried to amuse the jaded intellectuals, by acting aplay of Moliere's. I could not help thinking of that skit in Mark Twain's Library of Humor on the first performance of Sarah Bernhardt as in New York as I watched the perpetual smile of the audience which would have been quite as happy listening to a Greek tragedy.

On the Maidan the boys are playing rugger in addition to soccer. The Calcutta Football Club have the best team they have had for years. It includes Thomas, the Welsh International, who besides being a tower of strength in the field, is invaluable as a coach. Calcutta is confident of shocking the three corners of the world in arms this year, and it is certainly time they did, I have grown old since last they won the Cup.

The Earl of Moray, to commemorate the coming-of-age of his son, Lord Donne, is to build a new institute for the Y.M.C.A., at Aberdour, Fifeshire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANDRA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In 1911 I had occasion to represent at the proper quarters the inconvenience and hardship caused by the railway station authorities at Bandra forbidding bona fide servants or coolies to accompany their masters or employers to the train with their baggage unless a platform ticket was purchased for the former, thereby forcing the passengers to employ licensed coolies. After a prolonged correspondence, the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, decided that it was obviously necessary for the Traffic Department to control the admission of non-passengers to the platform when there was a possibility of passengers being inconvenienced or railway work impeded. It was thought that the principle thus initiated would thenceforth be strictly observed at the Bandra station. However, such is not the case. It is a common sight in the evenings to see the station plantform converted into a trysting-place for ladies of different nationalities, for ayahs with their charges and for many others who have absolutely no call to be there. All these gentries move about freely on the platform. As if this hindrance to the crowds of passengers alighting from the trains was not sufficient, dogs needs must be brought there for an airing. Last week a couple of them were seen romping on the platform to the great delight of their fair owner, but, being of large size, they struck terror into some passengers, who were not accustomed to such pets. It is needless for me to say that no platform tickets are demanded in the case of either these outsiders or the quadrupeds. Could inconsistency go any further?—Yours, etc.,

A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th August, 1913.

723. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

724. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

725. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

726. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 20th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

727. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday. Distances—300, 500 yards Wantage, 300 yards Loopehole, 200 yards Wantage. August 31st Sunday.

728. Lecture—The Adjutant will, give a lecture on Thursday, the 21st instantat, 7 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

Subject—Defence of Detached Posts.

It is hoped that all Officers and N C Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offz. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd Round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition:—"F" Company B V R vs. "B" Coy Sherwood Foresters; "G" Coy B V R Vs 52nd Coy R G A; "E" Coy B V R vs. "C" Coy Sherwood Foresters, to be played by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The Competition at Colaba on Saturday last was won by Trooper R.N. Aylward.

3. A match has been arranged with "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles to be fired at Colaba on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The following will represent the Bombay Light Horse:—Sergt Annesly, Corpls. Savile and Lodge, Lce-Corpl Webster (Captain) Troopers Aylward, Furze, John Reid, F G Stewart. Reserves.—Troopers Wallace and G F Robinson.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—

Messrs. G Furze, H L Gilks and G M Rose.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for July 1913.

	Earnings for July 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction ..	2,01,960	+ 15,905	+ 8·55
* Electric Supply ...	97,711	+ 21,900	+ 28·88
Total.....	2,99,671	+ 37,805	+ 14·40

	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase or decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	11,438,955	+ 64,059	+ 4·66
a Electric Supply ...	6,22,469	+ 1,22,509	+ 24·50
Total.....	20,61,424	+ 1,86,568	+ 9·93

a Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

Bombay 19th August 1913.

John Browett, who has just died at Glaston, Rutland, at the age of eighty-nine, sang in the parish church choir for seventy-nine years.

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Sanatogen

The Health-food with true Tonic Properties

The Right Honourable

Sir John Gorst

writes that he "wishes to say that he has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen—has taken it with excellent results, and when necessary will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

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writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

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writes: "I have been suffering from a rather severe attack of congestion of the lungs. I am now recovering and rapidly regaining strength, which I attribute to my having taken Sanatogen twice daily for some weeks."

Sir John Benn

writes that he "has derived much benefit from the use of Sanatogen."

Mr. Arnold Bennett,

the well-known author, writes:—"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

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states that "Sanatogen has been taken by a lady staying in his house, who finds it most satisfactory, and has now been ordered it by her medical man."

The Bishop of Chichester

writes: "I have found Sanatogen most beneficial as well as pleasant."

The Bishop of Lucknow

writes: "I have used Sanatogen with good effect when I felt that a tonic would do me good."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE LORE OF THE ROAD.

It is rarely nowadays that an author can find an unworked subject of such scope as has Mr. T. W. Wilkinson in "The Highways and Byways of England: their History and Romance." Mr. Wilkinson's book is a straightforward account of the whole history of English roads—the story of Roman roads, mediæval roads and bridges, the philanthropy of the road, the packhorse and pillion, trains and waggons, and the machinery of transport, the influences of pilgrimages, roads in Tudor and Stuart days, restrictions on traffic, highway administration, the rise and fall of the turnpikes and trusts and the signposts, milestones, crosses, and memorials of the road. Though parts of these may sound romantic, much of the other might well imply a dry legal and historical treatment. Instead, there is a charm in the whole book, arising from the two facts that the author has evidently brought to illuminate the subject the stores of a peculiarly wide and cultured reading over a long period, and that his researches throw sidelights on innumerable homely facts and customs, so that it is actually as full of continuous interest as a good story. Nothing comes out more remarkably than the muddle-headed inversion of some of the methods of controlling traffic, and the chapter dealing with this is of singular attraction. But even more remarkable are the instances of the survival of mediæval customs almost or quite to our own days. It will surprise many people to learn that riding pillion could have been seen as late as 1875, that forced or statute labour on the roads endured till 1823, that as late as 1870 five thousand people were collecting tolls on the turnpikes, and that the custom of sticking pins into each gate passed (as a peppercorn rent) for the passage of a corpse over fields was practised as late as 1878. That a book of this encyclopædic range of detail should be entirely free from error would be too much to expect, and one notes a few slips; but it bears the stamp of general thoroughness and accuracy. Its chief faults, indeed, are those, not of the author, but of the publishers, who have given the book a very amateurish appearance.

MELLOW MEMOIRS.

It is not always the historians who communicate the savour of history. Pepys, hopping, as it were, from day to day, jotting himself down as he was rather than as he ought to have been, lights up in a jocund way innumerable lives in the England of Charles II. In the same way, the Court comes to us really fresh and unjaded through the personal *joie de vivre* of the Comte de Gramont. Different in so many externals, the Englishman and the Frenchman were akin in this: they infused their own relish for life into the social history of theirr period. Unfortunately their records stopped almost simultaneously, and it was left for Evelyn, who was without this relish, to continue by himself a more decorous, but much less infectious, narrative. A French lady, however, steeped in this non-censorious delight in life as she found it continued to mirror the passing show of Charles II.'s Court after Gramont had returned to France. These we now have in the English language in Mrs. William Henry Arthur's translation of the Baronne D'Aulnoy's "Memoirs of the Court of England in 1675," which has been edited by Mr. G. D. Gilbert. Personal and intimate as are these memoirs, the actual "we" of narration occurs only once in the whole of this delightful volume. It is used in reference to a drive to Hampton Court, which was enlivened by numerous anecdotes about the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. Nell Gwynne related joyously how the Duchess had had eight bulls harnessed to her carriage, and how the bewildered animals had kicked it to pieces. Nell was, among other things, a feminine master of ceremonies, and on one fishing expedition she arranged that the King of England should make a haul of a dozen fried sprats held together by silken threads. "A poor fisherman," she exclaimed, "could only take fish alive, but his Majesty caught them ready to eat!" The twelve sprats of the King, the eight bulls of the Duchess—Nell laughed at them all. And this laugh of Nell fresh, almost simple, blends ingratiatingly with the sophisticated tone of memoirs that are permeated by that seventeenth-century sap which Mr. Gilbert has long made his own. The translator, too, has caught the savour of that sun-dried French, which so easily insinuates something of its own bouquet into the intrigues of the Duke of Monmouth, and, indeed, into the whole Court history of Charles II.

SHORT FRENCH STORIES.

M. Rene Boylesve is now admittedly among the foremost of living French novelists. His conclusion to "La jeune fille bien elevee," called "Madeleine, jeune femme," which appeared last year, was somewhat sombre, and by no means an agreeable picture of middle-class Parisian life. But the master's hand was there. And this writer wisely confines himself to French character and scenes, whether of Paris or provincial. In his pages we get no would-be English types and would-be English idiom; we are straightway transported to national realities, Gallic idiosyncrasy, modes of thought and speech. For idiomatic wealth and rich vocabulary, indeed, go to M. Boylesve! The eighteen sketches, contained in his last book, "La Marchande de Petit Pains pour les canards', are alternately humorous and pathetic; the former, indeed, often of a few pages only, are as witty and entertaining as the adventures of the immortal M. Bergerer. Take, by way of example, the stories concerning Monsieur and Madame Bullion, notably that called "Ce qui ne se peut pas." The rich and "up-to-date" master of the house is determined, as he puts it, "that his servants and those about him should participate in the most elementary advantages of modern hygiene." Despite madame's somewhat damping observations, the scheme is carried out, and a handsome "salle de bains" is constructed at the end of the garden. But, as the proverb tells us, one man may lead a horse to the pond, not twenty can make him drink. So was it now. The threat—bathroom or a month's warning—was vainly held over M. Bullion's domestic "in terrorem:" neither the three maids nor the man-servant would avail themselves of their new privilege. When at last one of the former, in order to make matters pleasant for the rest, did take a bath, the report being proudly carried to the master, he discovered, to his dismay, that it was in a tub and in a lumber-room. "It was not for respectable maid-servants," sententiously explained the old butler, "to use a grand bathroom like that of a hotel, and to make a parade of such personal niceties!"

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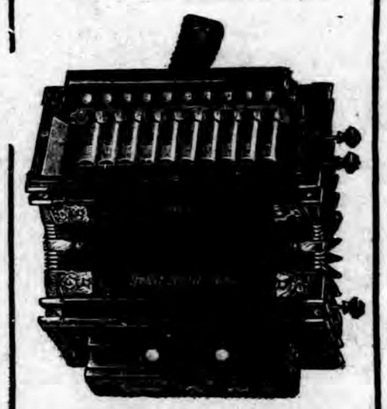

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

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